

REPORT
ON THE
ADMINISTRATION
OF THE
KARAULI STATE
FOR
1916-1917

Covering a period from the 1st September 1916 to the
31st August 1917.

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Report on the Administration of the Karauli State for the Sambat year 1973.

Covering a period from the 1st September 1916 to 31st
August 1917.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

1. The Karauli State lies between 26° and 27° Latitude and 76°-30' and 77°-30' Longitude, and is bounded on the north by Bharatpur and Jaipur States, on the east by Dholpur, on the south by Gwalior and on the west by Jaipur State.

Geographical
position and
boundaries.

2. The State covers an area of 1,242 square-miles, with a population of 1,46,587 souls as returned in the last Census.

Area and
Population.

3. The State is approximately an oblong in shape, about 56 miles from east to west and 25 miles from north to south, with a block cut out of the south-eastern corner. The State is divided into two natural strips running parallel to the course of the Chambal river. The southern, or more strictly speaking, south eastern strip lies in the Dang tract. Here a steep scarp runs in an irregular line, rising abruptly to a length of a few hundred feet above the belt known as the *Tarera*. From the scarp the level falls gradually to the north-west, over country covered with loose stones and with rock stratum reaching often to within a few miles of the surface. The north-western strip is a series of chain of hills with fertile valleys between. Near Karauli itself the chains of hills are connected by a single range, and the country is more open, though it is cut up by deep ravines. For a considerable distance this range forms the natural boundary between Karauli and Jaipur.

Extent and natural
division of the
State.

4. The gross revenue of the State based on an average of the past five years, is reported to be Rs. 5,52,136.

Gross revenue based
on the average of
the last five years

5. The Karauli Durbar pay no tribute to Government or to any other State.

Tribute.

6. The Nagda-Muttra State Railway line touches the State boundary at the Nimoda station in the Sapotra Tehsil, at a distance of nearly 30 miles from the Capital. The nearest railway station to the Capital is Hindaun City on the same line, situated at a distance of nearly 21 miles from the Capital of the State.

Communication.

7. The metalled road of any importance maintained by the State is that which runs from Hindaun to Karauli, and which covers a distance of nearly 21 miles, while the Tehsil towns are mostly served by unmetalled and fair-weather roads.

Pre-ent ruler, his
titles, etc.

8. His Highness Maharajah Dhiraj Sir Bhanwar Pal, Deo Bahadur, Yadukul Chandra Bhal, K.C.I.E., G.C.I.E., is the present reigning prince of the State. He is in the fifty-fourth year of his age, and succeeded to the *gaddi* on the 14th August 1886 by adoption. He has no issue nor has he yet adopted a son. He is recognised as the head of the Jadon Rajputs, and as the lineal descendant of Shri Krishna. His Highness generally kept good health during the year, except for a short time when he unfortunately met with an accident on the evening of the 7th November 1916 while returning from Srijī's temple. Two bullocks were fighting in the stable courtyard, and one of them being frightened by the screams of an elephant ran under His Highness' *tamjham* (sedan) which capsized and His Highness was thrown off, receiving some injuries in the head and neck, in consequence of which he was confined to bed for about a fortnight.

9. He is entitled to a salute of 17 guns and a return visit from His Excellency the Viceroy.

10. The number of tigers that have been bagged and have fallen to His Highness' gun up to date is reported to be 350.

Administration of
the State

11. The administration of the State continued to be carried on by a Council composed of two members, under the guidance and control of His Highness the Maharajah, the Chief Member being Rao Bahadur Munshi Harnam Das, Judicial Assistant Commissioner of the Ajmer-Merwara Commission, and Home Member Rao Bahadur Babu Bhola Nath Chatterjee, B.A. It is satisfactory to note that His Highness interested himself with his usual ardent zeal in all matters of administration of whatever nature referred to him in full Council or privately for final orders; and the remarkable success achieved in the financial administration was chiefly due to the cheese-paring policy adopted by him. The Council are very grateful to His Highness for his sympathetic support and guidance in all matters of administration.

PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

European War.

12. The blood thirsty titanic War which had lacerated the peace of the whole world continued during the year under report. The Durbar was as anxious as ever to see its early successful termination and to see the Allied arms victorious without further delay. In view of the exigency caused by this sanguinary struggle the Durbar placed at once the whole resources of the State at the disposal of Government and to render all possible help in money and men to win this egregious conflict forced upon the whole world and they have thus not failed in maintaining their traditional loyalty and unflinching devotion to the crown in this respect.

13. The Durbar and the people of the State have not only been generous in subscribing towards the various funds floated in connection with the war, but they have not fallen behind in making strenuous efforts in encouraging recruitment in the State for the British Army and in order to achieve success and to ensure enlistment, most liberal and attractive concessions were offered by the Durbar to the aspirant recruits.

14. The following list will show the amount of various contributions made towards the funds raised to lend a helping hand to the execution of the war up to the year under review :—

	Rs.
1. Imperial Indian Relief Fund	5,500
2. The Prince of Wales Fund	1,000
3. Rajputana Aeroplane Fund	5,000
4. Imperial Indian Relief Fund from Public ...	25,000
5. Contribution towards St. John's Ambulance ...	500
6. Viceroy's War Gift	20,000
Total Rs. ...	57,000

15. A pressing invitation having been received from her brother to attend the marriage ceremony of her niece which was to come off at Banera in the month of February 1917, Her Highness the Maharani Sahiba Sisodnji left for Banera on the 25th January 1917, and after staying there for over a month, Her Highness returned to Karauli on the 10th March 1917.

Visit of Her Highness Maharani Sisodnji to her father's house at Banera.

16. The birthday anniversary of His Highness the Maharaja came off on the 9th February 1917, the day being observed as a public holiday. A Durbar was held in the morning and a salute of 17 guns was fired as soon as the *Azans* were presented to His Highness. After going through the usual ceremonies the Durbar was closed with a distribution of flower garlands and seven prisoners were set free.

His Highness' Birthday.

17. In honour of His Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor's birthday, a public holiday was observed on the 4th June 1917, the other functions usually performed on this occasion being put off owing to the European War.

King-Emperor's Birthday.

VISITS.

18. The Hon'ble Sir E. G. Colvin, K.C.S.I., I.C.S., Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, during his winter tour, accompanied by Miss Colvin, Mr. Glancy, First-Assistant and Colonel Bannerman, Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, entered the State territory from Bajna (in Bharatpur) on the 14th January 1917, where he was received by Rao Bahadur Munshi Harnam Das, Chief Member of Council and Jamadar Mohammad Abdul Rehman Khan, a Tazimi Sardar of the State.

Visit of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

19. After encamping for a day at Bhojpur the party moved next day to Ledor where a halt was made for a night *en-route* to Karauli.

20. On the morning of the 16th January the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and party marched to Karauli and as the arrival at the capital was private, His Highness the Maharajah did not go to receive them in advance but met them at the Nadi gate. On arrival at the Camp which was beautifully laid out near the Shikar Mahal gardens, the Guard of Honour of the State troops which was drawn up on the spot, presented arms and a salute of 13 guns was fired to announce the occasion. The usual ceremonies of presenting *Dalis*, etc., were duly observed. Shortly after His Highness the Maharaja paid a visit to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and after a short customary interview and the usual distribution of *Itar* and *Pan*, returned to the Palace. The usual ceremonies of *Peshwai*, salutes and reception were observed at the arrival and departure of His Highness.

21. Major and Mrs. Anderson from Bharatpur also joined the party at Karauli.

22. After breakfast when the party were making preparations for other functions of the afternoon, unexpectedly news came that a tiger had been spotted nearly five or six miles from the town. The party being invited by His Highness the Maharajah to accompany him, proceeded to the spot and the shooting expedition proved a very successful one, the most striking feature being that the Master Stripes which was a fine splendid specimen of his tribe and measuring over 9 feet, fell to the rifle of Miss Colvin. The party returned to camp in the evening after spending the day very merrily.

23. On the 17th January the following programme was observed.

8 A.M. The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General accompanied by Colonel Bannerman, Political Agent, inspected the State Dispensary and the Jail and his remarks go to show that he was pleased with what he saw.

2 P.M. The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, accompanied by the Political Agent, First-Assistant and Miss Colvin paid a return visit to His Highness the Maharajah in the City Palace where a Durbar was held with a solemnity befitting the occasion, and in which the principal Sardars of the State took part and presented their *Nazars* as usual. The usual ceremonies of *Peshwai*, reception and firing of salutes were observed on the arrival at and departure from the Palace.

3 P.M. The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, accompanied by His Highness and the party visited the site, which was nicely decorated with flags and buntings, and where the Hon. Sir Elliot Colvin had to lay the foundation stone of the new bridge proposed to be constructed over the Mendki river, which encircles the town, and which was to be called after his honoured name. The party having taken their seats under a *Shamiana*, Rao Bahadur Munshi Harnam Das, Chief Member of Council, read a brief history of the bridge and requested Sir Elliot to lay its foundation stone, which was very well and truly laid,

4 P.M. The above function being over, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and party moved to the new building of the King Edward Memorial High School, which was declared open by Sir Elliot Colvin. A brief report showing the progress of the schools was read by Munshi Jugal Kishore, B.A., Head Master of the High School. The function was brought to a close by the distribution of prizes to the deserving students.

5 P.M. This being done, Sir Elliot Colvin and the party accompanied by His Highness and Sirdars and officials of the State attended a garden party in the premises of the Chief Member's bungalow, just opposite the King Edward Memorial High School which was given by His Highness the Maharajah in honour of his honoured guest. After a photo had been taken of the party, Babu Narain Das Tandon, the eldest son of the Chief Member, surprisingly came forward with a nice little extempore speech and read out a short poem composed by himself welcoming the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and other gentlemen, with faultless accent and pronunciation. This being over, the party left for camp.

8 P.M. A State banquet was given by His Highness in the City Palace in honour of his honoured guest's visit to the Capital. When the dinner was over His Highness the Maharajah, attended by the Members of Council, the Private Secretary and selected Sirdars joined his guests. The toast of the King-Emperor having been drunk with enthusiasm, the Private Secretary read out the following speech on behalf of His Highness:—

“SIR ELLIOT COLVIN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I offer you, Sir Elliot, my hearty welcome for the honour of this visit to my capital and express my extreme disappointment at Lady Colvin's unavoidable absence to-day. I am very grateful to you for your kindly accepting my suggestion to include Karauli in your cold, weather itinerary. Ladies and Gentlemen, it is needless to say that my friendship with Sir Elliot extends over 30 years and nobody was more pleased than I when Sir Elliot's appointment as Agent to the Governor-General was announced in 1906. I do acknowledge with sincere feelings of gratitude the sympathetic interest hitherto taken by you in me and my States, and you have always been kind enough to help me with judicious advice whenever I needed it.

I am glad to say that the present year is a thriving one and the condition of the agriculturists of my State is satisfactory. The privations endured with patience in the past have all been forgotten in the present prosperity. This is another reason why we all accord you a hearty welcome as the green fields on all sides and green grass in all valleys bear testimony to it. Sir Elliot Colvin, it is no longer a secret from you that the limited resources of the State have not allowed us to lay by any sums to tide over years of scarcity. Acting on the timely suggestions of my Political Officers I have exercised the utmost economy and reduced expenditure, but one bad year drags us back for several years to come to regain the level of prosperity. This has retarded progress in the State and improvements and reforms which I and my Councillors think necessary have had to be deferred. In September 1905 when acute famine visited my territory, I remember how generous you were and with what promptitude you moved the British Government to grant me a loan of Rs. 3,00,000 to tide over the time on the easiest terms possible. Thus in the year 1906 the

liabilities of the State stood at Rs. 10,39,602. I note with satisfaction that my Financial Member Rao Bahadur Munshi Harnam Das has, by husbanding the resources of the State, been in a position this year to pay off the last instalment of Government loan leaving a balance of over Rs. 32,000 still unpaid. In addition to this small balance the State owes to the Seths of Ajmer Rs. 3,56,373, the liquidation of which is engaging my serious consideration. I must acknowledge that all this success is mainly due to the interest taken and sympathy shown by you Sir Elliot and the successive Political Agents and the untiring exertions of the Chief Member play no less a part in this direction and he deserves to be congratulated on the results achieved. I hope the Seths' debt may, within a few favourable years, with careful financing and utmost economy in all the branches of the administration of the State, be cleared off and the State may then enter on years of prosperity and carry out these much-needed reforms. In Rao Bahadur Munshi Harnam Das I have found a capable and energetic administrator whose tact and ability and force of character have won my confidence and that of my people. His selection as the Chief Member of my State, by you, Sir Elliot Colvin, has proved beneficial and he has ever been fully alive to the responsibilities of his position. He has done much with my co-operation and still much is left undone for want of money.

Gentlemen, we are now passing very anxious times due to the terrible war of aggression waged by Prussian Militarism which is trying to trample down the rights of the weak States. But thanks to God their barbarous methods are being fully exposed and the Entente are teaching them a lesson which will not soon be forgotten, and their arrogance and pride will soon bring them down to their heels. They never hesitate to practise most objectionable means to attain their ends and they try to dupe the Neutrals by their offers of a sham peace. Thanks to the sagacity of British Statesmen and the determination of the British people supported by their Army and Navy the Central Powers are now showing signs of exhaustion. All the Princes and people of India, who are sharing with the Empire the sacrifices and anxieties connected with this war unanimously endorse the language used by the Hon'ble Mr. Asquith the late Prime Minister of England that 'lasting peace is only possible when complete restitution, reparation, and effectual guarantees have been obtained.' But we must realize that it is the question of life and death for the whole Empire under Great Britain within which the Sun never sets and hence all the sons of the United Kingdom and of the Dominions and of India are under solemn obligation to have one unity of purpose and to stake all for crushing the enemy. History tells us that a century ago the British Empire had to fight similar battles which resulted in the victory of British Arms and we are confident of the victory of British Arms and their allies in this Great War too. Let us therefore all join with one voice in wishing complete success over the Central Powers. I and my people have contributed their humble quota to the different war funds, and I am fully alive to the fact that in a time like the present no sacrifice, whether of men and money, are great.

Sir Elliot Colvin, I have taken a little longer time than is usual on such occasions, yet I can not help expressing my feelings of utter disgust and right condemnation against the atrocities perpetuated by the Germans in countries occupied by them.

It is a great satisfaction to me that my relations with the Imperial Government have always been very cordial and they have been maintained in tact with your kind assistance, Sir Elliot Colvin.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I must plainly say that Sir Elliot has put me under such obligations by his timely assistance, judicious advice, and sympathy which cannot be adequately expressed in words.

I thank Mrs. Anderson and Miss Brande Colvin most sincerely for their kindly

condescending to look to the dinner arrangements for the guests to-night, which, without their assistance would have lacked success and I am grateful to them for adding one more favour to many. I offer them my heartiest welcome.

I equally welcome Mr. Glancy whose acquaintance I have but formed the other day and I hope it will cement in course of time.

Ladies and Gentlemen, it is with feelings of genuine pain and regret that I have heard of Sir Elliot Colvin's approaching departure and I believe I am echoing the feelings of all my brother princes that during his more than eleven years' tenure of the office of Agent to the Governor-General Sir Elliot has endeared himself to the people of Rajputana who feel grateful to him for his many acts of kindness and sympathy. Though he is severing his official connection with Rajputana the friendship he has established will continue. To me his departure is a personal loss and I fervently pray that he may live long to enjoy rest in retirement after long arduous labours.

Now, Sir Elliot and Ladies, I must offer my heartiest welcome to Colonel Bannerman our popular Political Agent who has ever shown his readiness to give me friendly advice. His sympathetic interest for the well-being of the State and my people has become proverbial. I find in him a true friend and sincere well-wisher of mine and the State.

I welcome Major and Mrs. Anderson too. They have been helpful to me in many a way.

In fine, Ladies and Gentlemen, I would request you most earnestly to drink to the health, wealth, and prosperity of our most revered guest of night, Sir Elliot Graham Colvin, K.C.S.I., I.C.S., Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana."

24. After the health of Hon'ble Sir Colvin was drunk with enthusiasm, he rose and proposed in return the health of His Highness and delivered an eloquent speech, an extract of which is given below.

He thanked His Highness for the cordial terms in which his health had been proposed. He continued to say that the heavy debt which encumbered the State was a source of great embarrassment, the progress of one year being often retarted and cancelled by the failure of the rains and shortage of income in the next year. On the whole, good progress had been made and the State would soon be entirely free from the Government loan. All this has been due to the careful management of the Financial Members and to the steadfast resolution of His Highness the Maharaja. Sir Elliot promised to make proposals to the Government of India which, while safeguarding the financial position, will free His Highness from most of the inconveniences of the present system, but at the same time he expressed a hope that the services of Rao Bahadur Munshi Harnam Das would be retained for Karauli State for a considerable time to come, as he noted with pleasure what His Highness said in regard to the services of the Rao Bahadur.

Sir Elliot further said that it was very pleasing to hear the loyal language used by His Highness in regard to the war, but it was only what was to be expected from the traditional attitude of Karauli towards the paramount power. His Highness had not only contributed his quota to the war fund, but has recently shown one or two striking proofs of

loyalty and good-will to the Government of India of which it was to be hoped more would presently be heard.

Alluding to his own approaching departure Sir Elliot said His Highness had spoken very kindly of him. It is very sad to think that he might not see His Highness again, but in any case he would have with him a characteristic photograph of His Highness which he would preserve with care and kindly remembrance. Sir Elliot Colvin then proposed the health of the Maharaja, the toast being enthusiastically received.

At the close of the function the party was garlanded with golden *Hárs* and served with *Itar* and *Pan* according to custom.

25. The next morning Sir Elliot Colvin and the party left for Kurgaon, his departure being announced by a salute of 13 guns. A halt for the night was made at Kurgaon and the Camp was moved next day to the Jaipur territory. The Political Agent and the Chief Member accompanied the party up to Kurgaon and bade them good-bye on the border of the State.

26. Colonel A. D. A. G. Bannefman, C.V.O., C.I.E., I.A., Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, accompanied the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, during his tour in the Karauli State from 14th to 18th January 1919 and bidding him good-bye at Kurgaon continued his tour within the State territory. Accompanied by the Chief Member he first visited Dabra on the 19th January and moved to Narauli on the 20th where a halt for one day was made. He inspected the School and the fort and examined the revenue records kept by the *Patwaries* of the Sapotra Tehsil. He found the papers accurate and complete and expressed his satisfaction and congratulated the Deputy Collector and the Chief Member for the good work done under their supervision. On the 22nd he marched to Sinar Khoh where he stayed for a couple of days. On the 24th Camp was moved to Gotra and Simardah was reached on the 25th. Having received an urgent call from Bharatpur he was obliged to curtail his tour programme and after making a halt at Kotah on the 27th, he hurried onward to Karauli which was reached on the 28th. After staying there for a day he left next day for Bharatpur and a salute of 11 guns was fired to announce his departure.

27. The relations between the Durbar and the Political Officers have been of the same cordial and friendly nature as ever and the Durbar can not fail to express their adequate thanks and grateful sentiments for the kind assistance and advice readily given and the deep interest evinced by the Hon'ble Sir Elliot Colvin and Colonel Bannerman in the State affairs.

TOURS.

28. His Highness the Maharajah continued to pay his monthly visits to the Kaila Devi Shrine for religious purposes as usual throughout the

Visits from the
Political Agent,
Eastern Rajputana
States.

Relations between
the Political Officers
and His Highness.

Tours of His
Highness the
Maharajah.

year under report. His resolution and faith in this respect is so firm that neither rain nor cold or heat would deter him from undertaking these trips to the sacred shrine.

29. His Highness' winter tour lasted from 19th January to 5th February 1917.

His Highness left for Kaila on the morning of the 19th January and joined the palace ladies there, who had gone ahead by one night. After staying there for a couple of days, the camp was moved to Birbasin on the 21st January. A two days' sojourn was made there and the Bapoti village was reached on the 24th. After visiting Haroti, Pardampura, Naroli, Kachroda and Makanpur, the party returned hale and hearty to the Capital on the 5th February 1917.

30. Rao Bahadur Munshi Harnam Das, Chief Member of Council, having to discuss certain matters with the Political Agent, left for Bharatpur on the 4th October 1916 and after staying there for a day returned to Karauli on the 7th October 1916.

Tours of the Chief
Member.

31. Again on the 29th November 1917 the Chief Member proceeded to Bharatpur to discuss the Budget Estimates with the Political Agent, and after staying there for a couple of days returned to Karauli on the 2nd December 1917.

32. During his first winter tour the Chief Member starting from Karauli on the 11th December 1916, visited Kotah and inspected there the condition of the crops and examined the papers and records kept with the *Patwaries*. After staying there for a night he moved to Kachroda on the 12th December 1916 and inspected the godown of articles locked up there in the presence of Risaldar Behari Singh in charge of the House and the Mansarim Jamdarkhana with a view to take out certain articles which were badly needed for the Jamdarkhana Department.

33. On the 13th December the Camp was moved to Sapotra where a halt was made for one day. During his stay here the Chief Member inspected the Tehsil office records and the treasury, the Police station, the school, the dispensary and the customs *chabutra*. Leaving Sapotra on the 15th, he marched to Narauli the next day where the school and the customs post were inspected by him. From Narauli the camp was moved to Kaila Devi on the 17th December 1916, where the party sojourned for a day. Here the construction of the Ganga Sagar well and the site of new *Dharamshala* were inspected. On the 19th the village Karsai was visited, where a halt was made with a view to inspect the Chhanra garden. He returned to capital on the 21st December 1916.

34. The second tour was commenced on the 8th January 1917. Starting from Karauli on the 8th, he visited Ledor and inspected there the camp arrangements being made for the stay of the Hon'ble

the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana. Machilpur was reached on the 9th where a halt for one day was made. Here the Tehsil office, the police station, the school and the customs chauki were inspected. The next day camp was moved to Bhojpur and a couple of days were spent here in inspecting the arrangements for the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General's proposed visit. On the evening of the 13th January he left for Jhajarpura. Encamping there for a night he left the place on the morning of the 14th January and received the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and the party on the State border and accompanied him throughout his tour in the State.

35. The third tour was commenced on the 18th January 1917, when the Chief Member accompanied the Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, during the latter's tour within the State from 18th to 29th January 1917.

36. In connection with the State business, the Chief Member visited Bharatpur to see the Political Agent on the following dates :—

- (1) He left here on the 21st February and returned to Karauli on 24th.
- (2) Again he left here on the 13th May and returned on the 17th May.
- (3) Left for Bharatpur on the 17th and returned to Karauli on the 20th August 1917.

Changes in the
personnel of the
administration.

37. (a) *Political Agency.* Colonel A.D.A.'G. Bannerman, C.V.O., C.I.E., I.A., having proceeded on leave, the charge of the Agency was held by Major G. H. Anderson, I.A., up to the 2nd November 1916 while the former having rejoined his duties, held the charge of the Agency during the remaining period of the year under report.

(b) *Council.*—Rao Bahadur Babu Bhola Nath Chatterji, B.A., Home Member of Council, was on leave for a period of six months and during his absence, Munshi Jugal Kishor, B.A., Private Secretary and Head Master, High School, worked in his place as a temporary measure.

Constitution of
Council.

38. The constitution of the Council remained the same as last year.

39. Appendix No. I shows the list of high officials employed in the State during the year under report.

CHAPTER II

ADMINISTRATION OF LAND.

Revenue Adminis-
tration.

40. Rai Sahib Munshi Bhagwan Das, Revenue Deputy Collector, remained in charge of the Revenue Department during the year under report. He is a reliable and honest officer, whose earnestness of work is

well known, and the Durbar are quite satisfied with the manner in which he performs his duties.

41. For the sake of revenue administration, the State is grouped into five Tehsils, each being controlled by a Tehsildar, under the direct supervision and subservience of the Deputy Collector.

42. The following table will show the population of, and the number of villages comprised, in each Tehsil :—

No.	Name of Tehsil.	Population.	Number of villages.	Remarks.
1	Tehsil Hazur	59,226	102	
2	„ Sapotra... ..	39,490	86	
3	„ Machilpur	20,557	81	
4	„ Mandrail	17,508	55	
5	„ Utgir	9,806	63	
	Total ...	1,46,587	387	

43. The total number of villages remained the same as last year, but one village, Patipura, whose Jagirdar died heirless, and three villages belonging to Her Highness the late Maji Sahiba Gaurji of Baroda having been resumed and one Khalsa village, Kalakhet, having been granted as Istamarar, the number of the Khalsa and Jagir villages stood at 201 and 186 respectively at the close of the year.

44. The following table will show the area brought under cultivation in Khalsa villages in each Tehsil, during the year under report, as compared with the area cultivated last year :—

Area brought under cultivation.

No.	Name of Tehsil.	AREA BROUGHT UNDER CULTIVATION.		Difference.	Remarks.
		In Sambat 1972.	In Sambat 1973.		
1	Tehsil Hazur	35,760	36,376	+ 616	
2	„ Sapotra	29,243	29,405	+ 162	
3	„ Machilpur... ..	23,169	23,948	+ 779	
4	„ Mandrail	23,265	23,906	+ 641	
5	„ Utgir	12,441	12,881	+ 440	
	Total ...	1,23,878	1,26,516	+ 2,638	

45. The net result was that an additional income of Rs. 1,401, after deducting the area given up during the year under report, was realised.

Immigration.

46. The subjoined table shows the result of the immigration during the year under report as compared with the last year's figures :—

No.	Name of Tehsil.	IMMIGRATION IN SAMBAT 1972.		IMMIGRATION IN SAMBAT 1973.	
		Cultivators.	Cattle.	Cultivators.	Cattle.
1	Tehsil Hazur	10	15	26	18
2	„ Sapotra	9	6	33	26
3	„ Machilpur	11	91	17	74
4	„ Mandrail	35	52	23	41
5	„ Utgu	176	276	194	277
	Total ...	241	438	293	136

47. It will be noted from the figures specified in the above table that the number of cultivators and cattle returned and resettled in the State during the year under review is larger than that of the previous year.

The liberal and attractive concessions granted by the Durbar and the activities displayed by the Revenue officials in this respect are responsible for this remarkable result.

Emigration.

48. The following table shows the condition of emigration, with the result that the number of cultivators and cattle that emigrated from the State during the year under report was far shorter than that of the previous year.

The Durbar have left no stone unturned in dissuading people from leaving their homes and in giving them every aid to stick to their avocation. Although the measures adopted by the Durbar have met with success to a great extent, as a falling off is occurring under this head, year after year, but the people of this place are so much accustomed to this evil practice that with the slightest advent of adverse season they lose heart and try to run away without considering the risk they might be subjected to, in the long run. However, it is hoped time will mend matters.

No.	Name of Tehsil.	EMIGRATION IN SAMBAT 1972.		EMIGRATION IN SAMBAT 1973.		REMARKS.
		Men.	Cattle.	Men.	Cattle.	
1	Tehsil Hazur	25	8	1	...	
2	„ Sapotra	14	1	3	...	
3	„ Machilpur	13	19	4	5	
4	„ Mandrail	85	141	35	135	
5	„ Utgir	163	195	31	69	
	Total ...	300	364	74	209	

49. An area of 2,161 bighas of waste land was ploughed during the year under report against an area of 1,194 bighas broken up last year. The increase is chiefly attributable to the favourable season.

Banjar land brought under cultivation.

50. The following list will show the number of wells and tanks constructed during the year under report :—

Number of new wells and tanks constructed.

	<i>Wells</i>	<i>Tanks.</i>
(1.) At the cost of cultivators ...	2	...
(2.) By means of Taccavi loans ...	11	2
(3.) By State Funds ...	...	1
Total	13	3

51. The figures given above go to show that very few wells and tanks were constructed when compared with the figures of the last year. The obvious reason for this considerable wane being that last year in view of scarcity liberal Taccavi loans were granted and ample provision made in the P. W. D. budget for the purpose of constructing a large number of wells and tanks and thus to afford sufficient relief to the persons, while the year under report being a normal one, no such measures were adopted.

52. The school of *Patwaries* was not opened during the year, as a large number of candidates who passed the examination last year still remained unprovided for and were hence available for employment.

Training of Patwaries.

53. The personnel of Tehsildars remained untouched during the year under report. All of them are reported to have performed their duties in a complacent manner.

Revenue machinery.

54. The post of the Naib-Tehsildar created in the Hazur Tehsil to relieve the Tehsildar of his additional miscellaneous duties which stood in his way to perform his legitimate duties has not yet proved a success. The work is still being done tardily and no arrears could yet be cleared off.

55. The usual tenure is pure *Raiyatwari*. The chief is the recognised owner of the soil in Khalsa villages and the overlord in *Bapoti* villages. Rent and revenue in the former are almost synonymous terms. The whole of the rent goes to the State excepting a small percentage which is allowed to the Mehtas as collection fee in the shape of Mehat Chhut.

Land Revenue System.

56. The land revenue is collected in two instalments *viz.*, in November and April respectively, except that of land under sugarcane, which is realised in the first half of December. The Kharif and Rabi instalments are fixed for all the fields. Those which are ordinarily double-cropped pay half at each harvest and those which ordinarily grow only Kharif or Rabi pay the whole revenue at the Kharif or Rabi as the case may be.

57. The regular settlement made by W. Raw, Esq., I.C.S., Settlement Officer, Dholpur and Karauli States, in 1912 continued in force during the year under report.

Settlement of land.

58. The year under report has witnessed the sixth year from the date the final assessment was announced according to regular settlement. The Revenue demand fixed at Settlement was Rs. 3,29,025 while the revenue fixed for the year under review amounted to Rs. 3,77,392, showing a swelling of 14·7 per cent. over and above the fixed demand. It is satisfactory to note that during the last six years there has been steady increase in the State revenue, more lands have been reclaimed and the agricultural population has all along been found quite content and satisfied with the data on which the new settlement was based. The Durbar feel gratified to observe that the new settlement has been crowned with splendid success and proved to be beneficial to all concerned.

Agricultural Stock.

59. Appendix XX shows the condition of the agricultural live-stock in the State.

60. The number of live-stock during the year under report is reported to have risen to 2,51,932 against 2,34,905 of the previous years showing an increase of 17,027.

The favourable season and the plentiful produce of fodder are obviously responsible for this marked inflation.

Boundary Dispute.

61. No boundary disputes of any importance were either pending or decided during the year under report.

62. A few petty disputes that have recently cropped up on the Karauli-Jaipur and Gwalior-Karauli borders are still under enquiry.

63. The remark given in the last year's report about these cases still holds good, as none of the Durbars concerned have yet given ear to the Karauli Durbar's suggestion to have these cases disposed of speedily by holding a meeting of the respective Durbars' responsible representatives on the spot or to have them referred to an impartial Judge. The sooner the cases are disposed of the better as otherwise the protracted proceedings are making them more complicated day by day.

Taccavi advances.

64. A sum of Rs. 13,724 advanced to the agriculturists on account of Taccavi loans during the year under report against Rs. 24,467 granted last year, as detailed below :—

					Rs.
(1.)	For purchase of bullocks	...	...	...	3,521
(2.)	For purchase of seed grains	...	...	...	3,570
(3.)	For construction of wells and tanks	...	...	...	5,633
	Total	...	...	...	<u>13,724</u>

65. The favourable season was directly responsible for the small grant under this head as very few agriculturists prefer to obtain loans during a prosperous year.

Arrears of Taccavi loans.

66. The balance of the arrears of Taccavi loans at the close of the last year stood at Rs. 50,339 and a sum of Rs. 13,724 was advanced during the year under report, making a total of Rs. 73,063 ; out of this a sum of Rs.

22,809 was realised during the current year and a petty sum of Rs. 206 was remitted, which, together with the aforesaid sum has reduced the balance to Rs. 40,048 at the close of the year.

The larger collections under this head were the outcome of the prosperous year.

67. The revenue demand for the year under report was estimated at Rs. 3,64,810, while the actual collections aggregated Rs. 3,76,409, showing a plus of Rs. 11,599.

Revenue and collections.

The better collections were partly due to the favourable season and partly to the zealous energy displayed by the Revenue Officials in the matter of collections.

68. The balance of arrears of land revenue at the close of the last year stood at Rs. 45,555, to which a sum of Rs. 973 may be added on account of arrears of the three villages resumed by the Durbar during the year, making a total of Rs. 46,528 : of this a sum of Rs. 14,889 was recovered and a sum of Rs. 2,104 was remitted by which transaction the balance was reduced to Rs. 29,535. To this may be added the sum of Rs. 812 suspended during the year, which aggregates the total to Rs. 30,347 at the close of the year.

Land Revenue arrears.

69. The collections under all the heads of land revenue income mentioned above have been far better during the year under report, but they can not fairly be compared with the figures of the last year which embraced scarcity and adverse season.

70. The income expected to be realised from this source was estimated at Rs. 1,484 while the actuals amounted to Rs. 1,456, and a sum of Rs. 18 was remitted out of the demand, leaving a recoverable balance of Rs. 10. Out of Rs. 18 outstanding last year, a sum of Rs. 16 was recovered by which the balance was reduced to Rs. 2. Thus the total balance of arrears recoverable at the close of the year was Rs. 12 only.

Nazul land and houses.

71. The following table shows the disposal of the revenue cases during the year under review.

Balance of last year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	DISPOSED OF DURING THE YEAR.			BALANCE AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.		
			Out of last year's balance.	Out of those instituted during the year.	Total.	Out of last year's balance.	Out of those instituted during the year.	Total.
159	1,985	2,144	12	1,955	1,967	147	30	177

72. The enquiry into the Muafi holdings continued during the year under report with the results shown below.

Balance of last year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	DISPOSED OF DURING THE YEAR.			Balance at the close of the year.	Rent of lands resumed up to Sambat 1972.	Rent of lands resumed during the year.	Total rent of lands resumed up to date
			Restored.	Resumed.	Total.				
310	53	403	315	46	361	42	9,824	1,078	10,902

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

Legislation.

73. The codified laws or various circulars and standing orders in force in the State have not witnessed any change or modification during the year under report.

74. Appendix II shows the details of laws in force in the State.

Military.

75. The State forces are classed into Regular and Irregular Cavalry, Infantry and Artillery :—

76. The following table will show the fixed strength and cost of the Military forces maintained by the State.

Description of Force.	Number.	Annual cost.	Remarks.
I.—Regular—		Rs.	
(a) Cavalry	125	17,514	
(b) Infantry, including Band	252	12,966	
(c) Field Artillery	24	1,243	
Total	401	31,723	
II.—Irregulars, including Fort Garrison	761	46,750	
Grand Total	1,162	78,473	

Arms.

77. The regular infantry and cavalry regiments stationed at the Capital and employed to keep watch and ward are armed with muskets and spears respectively, while the Dils or Irregular Rajput foot soldiers employed at the Capital as well as in the forts and castles in the district to do garrison duties and to keep peace and order in the country keep their own swords and muskets.

Police.

78. Munshi Mohammad Ziauddin Khan, who is the Civil and Criminal Judge of State, has also charge of the Police Department of the State. He discharged his multifarious duties with his usual zeal and tact to the entire satisfaction of the Durbar.

79. The question of relieving the Judicial Officer of his heavy and numerous duties is hanging fire for some years back but the financial position of the State did not yet permit to make any change towards this end.

80. The Police force of the State is a body of low paid, ill-equipped and hard worked men. The matter is receiving the attention of the Durbar. No change in the number of Police Stations or *Chaukis* was effected during the year.

81. There is no mounted or armed Police in the State nor is there any arrangement for Police training.

Training.

82. The reorganisation of the department is essential and steps will be taken as soon as the finances of the State permit to do so specially for the *Chaukidari* system.

83. The following Police stations and out-posts continued to exist in the State during the year under review :—

Police Stations and Chaukis.

- (a) One *Cotwali* at the Capital.
- (b) Six Police stations or *Thanas*.
- (c) Twelve *Chaukis* or out-posts.

84. These are under the control and supervision of one Inspector of Police who works in the capacity of a Superintendent of Police.

85. The Police constables are usually supplied with *Lathis* or cudgels but they generally keep their own swords and muskets.

Arms of the Police.

86. The ratio of the Police to the population of the State is 1 to 688·2 and that to area is 1 to 5·66 square miles.

Ratio.

87. The following table shows the total strength and cost of the Police force :—

No.	Description.	Number or strength.	Rate of Pay.			Annual cost.		
			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1	Inspector of Police	1	50	0	0	600	0	0
2	City Kotwal	1	40	0	0	480	0	0
3	Assistant Kotwal	1	15	0	0	180	0	0
4	Court Inspector	1	15	0	0	180	0	0
5	Thanedar 1st Grade	1	25	0	0	300	0	0
6	Thanedar 2nd Grade	3	66	0	0	792	0	0
7	Thanedar 3rd Grade	2	40	0	0	480	0	0
8	Police Line Officer	1	12	0	0	144	0	0
9	Clerks	4	50	0	0	600	0	0
10	Jemadar	1	5	0	0	60	0	0
11	Writer Constables	11	55	0	0	660	0	0
12	Constables	188	752	0	0	9,024	0	0
13	Mutsaddies	2	17	0	0	204	0	0
14	Menial Staff ... ..	.....	39	15	4	479	8	0
15	Contingencies ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	64	0	8
	Total	217	.....	.....	.....	14,247	8	8

- Working of Police. 88. Appendices V, VI and VII show the working of the police.
- Offences reported by the Police. 89. 167 offences were reported during the year as against 263 of the previous year and 350 offenders were arrested against 388 of the preceding year, of these 159 were convicted against 248 of the previous year and 188 were released or quitted against 123 of the preceding year.
- Average conviction. 90. The average conviction was 48.28 as compared with 63.91 of the last year.
- Finger Impressions. 91. The finger impression slips of 66 criminals undergoing sentences for specified offence were taken for the purpose of identification and two of them were supplied to the Central Bureau at Mount Abu, while for the cancellation of slips no application was made during the year as none died.

The following is the classification of slips transmitted :—

(1.) Theft	...	...	...	...	...	16
(2.) Criminal breach of trust	...	...	...	...	...	1
(3.) Highway robbery	...	...	...	...	...	1
(4.) Keeping stolen property	...	...	...	...	...	2
(5.) Abduction	...	...	...	...	...	1
(6.) Criminal trespass	...	...	...	...	...	1
(7.) Enticing away a married woman	...	...	...	...	...	2
Total						24

- Court of Justice. 92. (1) Five Tehsildars who exercise the powers of the 3rd class Magistrate in criminal cases and are empowered to decide civil suits of the aggregate value up to Rs. 50.

(2) The Court of the Judicial Officer exercising the powers of a District Magistrate as also those of a District Judge. He hears appeals from the orders of the Tehsildars and is authorised to try original civil suits of any value.

(3) The Judicial Member of Council has power to hear Civil and Criminal appeals from the orders of the Judicial Officer in the manner described below :—

(a) *Civil Appeals*.—All appeals in money suits the value of which does not exceed Rs. 500, subject of course to appeal to His Highness the Maharajah in full council, but those of value exceeding that amount are brought up before the full council for decision. All appeals in suits relating to landed property or any interest in land or suits in which the question of right or custom is involved, are however, decided in full council.

(b) *Criminal Appeals*.—All criminal appeals in which a sentence of imprisonment for two years or under and of fine up to Rs. 200 is passed, subject to appeal to His Highness the Maharajah in full council, but all cases in which the sentence exceeds that limit as also all sessions cases are heard

and disposed of by the full council. The decision of the full council in all cases is subject to the confirmation of His Highness the Maharajah.

93. His Highness the Maharajah Sahib Bahadur has power of life and death. Criminal Justice.

94. The Total number of offences against the human body was 499 against 556 in the previous year. The number of offences against property was 356 against 455 in the preceding year: other offences stood at 304 as against 398 last year. Offences.

95. The following table shows the offences committed during the year as under review as compared with those of the last year :—

(1).—Offences against human body :—

	1915-16	1916-17.
(a) Murder	2	...
(b) Culpable homicide not amounting to murder ...	1	4
(c) Causing death by negligent act or by rash ...	0	2
(d) Attempt to commit suicide	8	7
(e) Miscarriage	3	1
(f) Abduction	1	3
(g) Grievous hurt	12	10
(h) Causing simple hurt	514	460
(i) Rape	4	5
(j) Wrongful confinement	7	4
(k) Abandoning an infant	1	1
(l) Attempt to murder	1	1
(m) Unnatural offence	1	...
(n) Buying and Selling of children	1	1

(2).—Offences against property :—

	1915-16.	1916-17.
(a) Dakaiti	1	...
(b) Highway robbery	5	3
(c) Theft	210	120
(d) Receiving stolen property	4	2
(e) Criminal misappropriation	8	9
(f) Criminal breach of trust.	19	11
(g) Cheating	10	4
(h) Mischief	68	70
(i) Criminal trespass	111	106
(j) Adultery ... ..	...	1
(k) House trespass with intent to commit theft ...	5	5
(l) Extortion	2	1
(m) Causing abduction	12	24
Total	455	356
Other offences	398	304
GRAND TOTAL...	1,409	1,159

96. 529 offences including 58 of the previous year were committed during the year as against 657 of the previous year. Of these, 555 cases were Criminal cases disposed of by the Court.

disposed of during the year as against 655 of the previous year by the Judicial Court leaving 32 cases pending at the close of the year.

Value of
stolen property.

97. The value of property stolen during the year amounted to Rs. 55,201-5-6 as against Rs. 7,374-14-3 and the number of cattle lifted was 29 against 40 of the previous year. The value of property recovered was Rs. 50,373-8-0 against Rs. 895-7-6 of the previous year.

Persons judicially
dealt with.

98. 2,129 persons were judicially dealt with by the courts of original jurisdiction during the year as compared with 2,140 dealt with in the previous year.

The results are as below :—					1915-16.	1916-17.
(1.)	Convicted	...	...	...	471	437
(2.)	Discharged or acquitted	...	...	...	1,641	1,672
(3.)	Insane	...	...	...	...	...
(4.)	Died	...	...	...	...	...
(5.)	Pending trial	...	...	...	28	20
Total					2,140	2,129

99. Of the 2,129 persons either arrested or challaned by the Police, only 437 persons were convicted by the Magistrate. The percentage of convictions during the year under report is 19.69 against 21.71 last year,

General remarks.

100. The recovery of stolen property has been excellent.

101. The decrease in the number of offences testifies to the hard work done by the Police.

102. The Judicial courts have acquitted themselves well.

Distribution of
convictions according to the nature
of punishment
awarded.

103. The following is the distribution of convictions according to the nature of punishment awarded :—

					1915-16.	1916-17.
(1.)	Simple imprisonment	...	...	...	1	...
(2.)	Rigorous imprisonment	...	...	...	42	52
(3.)	Imprisonment with fine	...	...	...	61	30
(4.)	Fine only	...	...	...	354	352
(5.)	Whipping	...	...	...	13	3
Total					471	437

104. The sentences under (1), (2) and (3) in *para supra* classified according to the terms of imprisonment are as follows :—

					1915-16.	1916-17.
(a)	Under one month	...	...	...	40	10
(b)	From 1 to 2 months	...	...	...	19	19
(c)	" 2 to 3 "	...	...	...	9	12
(d)	" 3 to 6 "	...	...	...	8	13
(e)	" 6 to 12 "	...	...	...	14	10
(f)	" 1 to 2 years	...	...	...	9	10
(g)	" 2 to 3 "	...	...	...	2	5
(h)	" 3 to 5 "	...	...	...	1	1
(i)	Over 5 years	...	...	...	1	2
(j)	Life Convict	...	...	...	1	...
Total					104	82

105. Details of the criminal work disposed of by the Judicial Courts are given in Appendix VIII.

106. Appendix IX shows the result of appeals disposed of during the year under report.

107. The number of suits instituted in the Judicial Courts was 529 against 475 of the last year, while that remaining from the previous year was 121, thus making a total of 650, of these, 593 were disposed of during the year as against 454 of the previous year, leaving 57 as pending at the close of the year. Of the 529 suits filed during the year, 462 related to money, 22 to immoveable property and 45 to other rights. The total value of suits brought on register amounted to Rs. 45,429-1-9 as against Rs. 83,929-15-3 of the last year, while the value of those disposed of amounted to Rs. 54,810-7-9 against Rs. 50,755-7-0 of the last year.

Civil Justice :
(a) Judicial Court.

108. 217 suits were instituted during the year in the Tehsil courts while 25 were pending from the last year, making a total of 242 against 180 last year. Of these, 176 were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 43 at the close of the year. The value of suits amounted to Rs. 6,540-0-6 against Rs. 4,405-14-6.

(b) Tehsil Courts.

109. The year opened with 65 applications for execution of decrees pending from the last year and 535 were filed during the year, making a total of 600 cases, of these 560 were disposed of, leaving 40 pending at the close of the year.

Execution of
Decrees.

110. The value of cases filed including that of the last year's balance, amounted to Rs. 53,178 while the value of cases disposed of amounted to Rs. 45,202.

Value of Cases.

111. Appendices X, XI and XII show the working of the civil courts.

112. The result of the change of applications for the surrender of offenders during the year under report was as follows :—

Extradition of
Criminals.

(a).—List of criminals demanded by the State :—

						Demanded.	Surrendered.
From Jaipur	...	...	...	...	...	29	10
From Dholpur	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
From Gwalior	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
						<u>34</u>	<u>13</u>

(b).—List of criminals demanded :—

By Jaipur	...	...	...	...	...	45	13
By Gwalior	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
						<u>47</u>	<u>14</u>

113. Jaipur Police failed to identify 26 out of 45 criminals demanded and 6 were demanded against rules in force, while Gwalior Police did not take steps to identify one out of 2 offenders demanded by them, hence 33 criminals could not be surrendered for the reasons mentioned above.

Jail.

114. There is only one jail at the capital. The buildings are open and healthy but insufficient for present requirements. There is a small factory and a Litho Press attached to it.

Thakur Pooran Singh continued to hold the post of the Jailor during the year under report.

Number of prisoners.

115. The number of prisoners at the commencement of the year was 81 and 180 were admitted during the year, making a total of 261. Of these 180 were released on completion of their terms of imprisonment, 10 were released in honour of His Highness' birthday during the year, leaving 71 at the close of the year, of whom 67 were males and 4 females.

Deaths of prisoners.

116. Two prisoners, one male suffering from acute dysentery and one insane female died during the year under report.

Conduct of prisoners.

117. The conduct of prisoners was on the whole satisfactory and their health remained good during the year under review.

Jail Industries.

118. The receipts from the Jail Industries amounted to Rs. 965-6-3 against Rs. 1,117-3-9 realised in the preceding year, while the total expenditure incurred on the up-keep of the jail and the maintenance of prisoners, including the establishment of the Litho Press and Factory, amounted to Rs. 6,217-7-2 against Rs. 6,960-4-10 spent last year.

Inspection.

119. The jail was inspected by the Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, on the 27th January 1917 and he was pleased with what he saw therein.

Classification of prisoners who remained at the close of the year.

120. The following is the classification of prisoners according to their terms of imprisonment:—

	Males.	Females.
1. Life convicts	9	...
2. Between 5 and 10 years ...	7	1
3. „ 2 and 5 „	23	2
4. From 6 to 12 months	13	...
5. Insane	13	...
6. Under-trials	15	1
Total	80	4

Lunatic Asylum.

121. There is no Lunatic Asylum in the State, the insane persons being generally confined in the jail temporarily.

Average cost of up-keep per prisoner.

122. The average daily cost of up-keep of a prisoner was 16 pies against 19 pies in the last year.

123. Appendix XIII shows the number of prisoners confined in the jail.

Registration.

124. The following documents were registered during the year under review:—

	1915-16.	1916-17.
(1) Mortgage deeds	24	20
(2) Sale deeds	51	36
(3) Miscellaneous	29	19
Total	104	75

125. The value of documents registered amounted to Rs. 16,643-13-0 while a sum of Rs. 222-0-0 was realised on account of stamps and registration fees as against Rs. 13,582-6-9 and Rs. 270-12-0 respectively in the preceding year. Value of documents.

126. The Judicial Officer is the Registrar and the Tehsildars are the Sub-registrars, the latter being empowered to register documents up to the value of Rs. 50-0-0. Powers of Registrar and Sub-Registrars.

127. Appendices XIV and XV show the registration of documents and expenditure on account of registration during the year under report.

128. 142 criminal cases were made over to the Court of Honorary Magistrates this year as against 188 of the last year. Out of a total of 145 cases, 143 were disposed of as against 188 cases of the last year, leaving two as pending at the close of the year. Honorary Magistrates.

129. Out of 289 offenders arrested during the year as against 492 last year, 29 offenders as against 55 of the previous year, were convicted. The average of conviction this year was 10.5 as against 11.18 last year.

130. The work of the Honorary Magistrates is showing marked improvement.

131. Some of the Honorary Magistrates showed special zeal for judicial work.

132. There is only one Municipality at the Capital within the State, which maintained its usual reputation for good work during the year under report. Municipality.

133. Doctor Bhawani Singh continued to hold the post of the Secretary to the Municipal Board during the year under report. He being a qualified and experienced doctor, is a fortunate asset to the institution as well as to the people of the town. He has made himself dear to all with his proverbial popularity and free medical aid. He applied himself to his official duties with the usual zeal and integrity and the Durbar are quite satisfied with the manner in which the Municipal administration is carried on under his guidance and control.

134. The new Municipal Act codified and enforced five years hence has since worked satisfactorily and proved to meet the local requirements.

135. The Members of the Board deserve a word of praise for the keen interest they have taken in the smooth working of the Municipality.

136. The number of cases pertaining to breaches of Municipal bye-laws that came for hearing before the bench of Honorary Magistrates was 164 this year, against 330 last year. Out of these 163 cases were disposed of during the year leaving one as pending at the close of the year.

137. The Honorary Magistrates have also spared no pains in doing their work up to the mark.

138. The town being situated on an uneven and declivitous plateau, the natural drainage goes a great way towards its excellent sanitation. Sanitation.

139. Almost all the thoroughfares, lanes and alleys of the whole city having been paved with the same red sand stone with which the houses have been constructed therein, the cleanliness of the town compared with that of big cities and towns in Rajputana, is reported by the Agency Surgeons and the British Officers, who have had an opportunity to inspect them, to be unique and excellent. The work of flooring the streets with stones was started under the régime of the present Ruler, who took lively interest towards this direction and donated liberally from the State Exchequer to have this *magnum opus* completed rapidly. The work is still pushed on vigorously and it is hoped in the course of a year or two a *kucha* lane will be rarely met with in the town.

140. The sanitary arrangements being satisfactory the health of the town during the year under report was as good as possible.

141. The question of lighting the town on some improved lines is engaging the serious attention of the Durbar who are always prepared to extend their help to the Municipality, and the latter is highly grateful to them for their princely benevolence.

Finances.

142. The finances of the Municipality depend chiefly upon the income derived from the collection of octroi duties and, therefore, they vary according to the amount of grain brought into the market at the Capital. The Durbar have been pleased for some years past to generously grant an annual aid of Rs. 2,000 towards the up-keep of the Municipality, which has to express its deep sense of gratitude for this liberal munificence.

Income.

143. The income during the year under report from octroi duties amounted to Rs. 5,791-8-9 against Rs. 4,239-1-4 last year.

Rates of taxes.

144. The rates of taxes remained unchanged during the year under report.

Incidence.

145. The population of the town being 19,803 souls in all, the incidence of octroi duty per head was 0-4-8 against Rs. 0-3-7 last year.

Budget

146. The total receipts from all sources this year inclusive of last year's balance and the State grant-in-aid, amounted to Rs. 10,367-11-0 as against Rs. 9,764-1-6 last year, while the expenditure figured at Rs. 7,965-8-3 against Rs. 8,086-1-6 spent last year, leaving a clear balance of Rs. 2,402-2-9.

General remarks.

147. The Municipality worked satisfactorily and curtailed its expenditure which testifies to its good management.

148. The increase in income does credit to the staff.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

149. The average rainfall during the official year under report was 47·89 against 29·44 of the last year, showing an increase of 18·45. This excessive rainfall which has beaten all the past records does not affect the crops of the year under report, but will benefit crops of the next year. Rainfall.
150. The Monsoon of 1916, which covers the crops of the year under review, was 29·44 inches against 15·98 of the preceding year and 24·78 average of the past five years, showing an increase of 13·46 and 4·66 inches respectively. On the whole the rainfall was better than the normal average. Season and Crop.
151. The period under report embraces the Kharif crop of 1916 and Rabi of 1917.
152. The chief Kharif crops are Bajra, Juar, Moth, Gwar, Mung, Urad, Til, Cotton, Maize and San (flax). Kharif crops.
153. The out-turn of the Kharif owing to good and timely rainfall was on the whole normal, the produce being estimated at sixteen annas in the rupee.
154. The Rabi crops are wheat, barley and gram. Rabi crops.
155. The out-turn was about normal.
156. The rates of wages of skilled and unskilled labour ruled high during the year, mostly being due to favourable season. Wages and labour.
157. Appendix XVIII shows the prices of foodstuffs that prevailed during the year under report. Prices of food grains.
158. Owing to favourable season the prices were cheaper during the year under report than those which ruled in the last year, and remained almost stationary throughout the period.
159. Lala Ghasi Lal continued to hold the post of the Forest Officer during the year under report. He discharged his duties satisfactorily. Forest Department. Establishment.
160. Owing to financial difficulties, the Durbar have not yet been able to take any steps towards the re-organisation of this department on the lines and methods outlined by Mr. Lyall. Re-organisation of Forest Department.
161. The exact area of the State forests is not yet known as their surveying could not be undertaken for want of funds. Area.
162. No forest area was either settled or demarcated during the year under report. Settlement and demarcation.
163. The classification of forests remained the same as last year and no improvement can be made until the department is re-organised. Classification of forests.

Communications and
buildings.

164. There are no roads or buildings of any importance in the State forests, the existing tracks and buildings were kept in fair order.

Working of the
year.

165. The following particulars will show the working of the year :—

(a) *Timber felling* :—

- (i) Thirteen *Shisham* wood and twelve other trees were felled during the year and sold to the public at a cost of Rs. 59.
- (ii) Thatching wood suitable for buildings and *chhappars* was sold for Rs. 124-2-9.
- (iii) The monopoly granted to Lala Shanker Lal for cutting *Shisham* wood trees at the Tali forests continued during the year and 487 trees were cut and removed by him on payment of Rs. 3,892.

166. The total income derived from this source amounted to Rs. 4,238-5-3.

(b) *Fuel felling* :—

- (i) Fuel wood was sold to public at a cost of Rs. 161.
- (ii) The system of collecting and selling wood at fixed rates departmentally continued during the year under report and 7,450 maunds of wood were collected and purchased at a cost of Rs. 1,514 and sold at a profit of Rs. 70.
- (iii) Six thousand four hundred eighty donkeys and 565 camels were allowed to remove dry wood from the State forests, during the year under report, and Rs. 141 were recovered on account of tax.
- (iv) The miscellaneous income from sale of other wood under this head amounted to Rs. 26.

167. The total income thus received under this head amounted to Rs. 389.

(c) *Charcoal* :—

Charcoal is not manufactured and sold departmentally but is purchased from the *Kumhars* who prepare and supply them to the State departments at a fixed rate. 903 maunds of charcoal were purchased during the year under review at a cost of Rs. 453 and sold at a profit of Rs. 16.

(d) *Bamboos* :—

Bamboos do not abundantly grow in the forests, but a limited number thereof found in scattered places were cut and utilised for State purposes.

(e) *Grass* :—

- (i) Fodder grass.—22,387 maunds grass was cut and collected during the year at a cost of Rs. 20,590 and a balance of 1,824 maunds was in hand from the last year which made a total of 24,211; of which 10,103 maunds were supplied to the State animals and other departments at a cost of Rs. 3,570, leaving a balance of 14,109 maunds at the close of the year.

(ii) Green grass :—Green grass is neither cut nor collected departmentally but is purchased and supplied to the departments. Nearly 5,080 maunds of this grass was purchased and supplied to the State animals for a period of 42 days at a cost of Rs. 1,016.

(iii) Thatching grass.—Thatching grass worth Rs. 4-8-0 was sold, and Re. 1-4-0 was realised on account of tax.

168. The income from minor products such as fruits of Reinja, Babool Pala, Khajoor etc., amounted to Rs. 192 against Rs. 270 realised last year.

Other minor products.

169. The income from grazing fees amounted to Rs. 4,188 against Rs. 3,556 collected last year as detailed below :—

Grazing.

I.—From animals belonging to Karauli State.—								Rs.
(a) Buffaloes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,041
(b) Goats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	680
(c) Bullocks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	297
(d) Camels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	198
Total								2,216
II.—From animals belonging to foreign places.—								Rs.
(a) Buffaloes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
(b) Goats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57
(c) Bullocks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
(d) Camels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	378
Total								532
III.—From passing animals								1,088
IV.—Fees recovered in lump sum								355
Total								4,188

170. Cattle were also admitted into the forests for the usual grazing after the grass had been cut for the State requirements and the income derived from this source amounted to Rs. 1,445 against Rs. 1,661 realised last year.

171. The income from miscellaneous lags (taxes) amounted to Rs. 317 against Rs. 134 collected in the previous year.

172. Cases of illicit grazing and trespass in the reserved and preserved forests were properly dealt with and disposed of according to the forest bye-laws, the delinquents being adequately punished according to the merits of their respective cases. The income from recovery of fines inflicted in such cases was Rs. 171 during the year against Rs. 942 recovered in the preceding year.

Forest offences.

173. The usual arrangements for protection of forests remained in force during the year. No case of fire causing any great damage was reported during the year, but a sum of Rs. 6 was realised on account of fine inflicted on a passer who had kindled fire in a place touching the forest.

Fire Conservancy.

Revenue and
expenditure.

174. The total income under head "Forests" was estimated at Rs. 6,730, while the actual revenue aggregated Rs. 11,434 showing an inflation of Rs. 4,704 which was chiefly attributable to the favourable season.

175. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 4,021 against Rs. 4,600 provided in the budget.

176. The net profit of the department was Rs. 7,413 against Rs. 3,974 of the previous year.

Recovery of old
balances.

177. Out of a balance of Rs. 1,116 outstanding at the close of the last year, a sum of Rs. 942 was recovered during the year, while a sum of Rs. 56 was remitted, which reduced the balance to Rs. 118 at the close of the year.

Stock balance.

178. The stock balance at the close of the year after meeting all demands was as follows :—

		Sambat 1972.	Sambat 1973.
		Mds.	Mds.
(1) Grass	... ..	952	14,109
(2) Fuel wood...	... ..	605	589
(3) Charcoal	... ..	35	109

TRADE AND
MANUFACTURE.
Trade.

179. There are no big industries of any kind in the State, agriculture being the principal occupation of the people. The chief produce of the country are : Indian corn, Bajra, Juar, Mung, Urad, Month, Rice, Gur and Zira.

180. The important articles of export are : Cotton, Zira, Ghee, Rice and Chillies, while those of import are sugar, indigo, tobacco and coarse country cloth. Owing to war conditions that prevailed during the year under report, the trade and commerce activities remained dull and slack.

Manufacture

181. The most important indigenous arts and manufactures in the State consist of :—

- (1) Manufacture of *tat patties*.
- (2) Dyeing and block printing of cloth.
- (3) Lacquer turning or making of wooden toys.
- (4) Manufacture of *Hukkas* and *kalies* (smoking pipes).
- (5) Stone carving.
- (6) Moulding of brass and pewter ornaments.

182. The conditions and prospects of these arts were on the whole satisfactory during the year under report.

183. The extension of commerce and industry in the State appears to be impossible in the face of certain drawbacks and disadvantages existing at present. The capital not being linked with any railway station, the import and export of trade commodities is rendered prohibitive and expensive and thus the prospects of any improvement in the line of trade business are quite gloomy. With the opening of N. M. S. Railway line in the neighbourhood, the commercial enterprise

was expected to be developed in the State, but the past experience has shown contrary results, as the trade has been diverted to the Gangapur and Hindaun towns in the Jaipur State inasmuch as that many shopkeepers have left Karauli and undertaken their business in the neighbouring States where movement facilities have become feasible.

184. In the circumstances the public of Karauli town naturally feel bitter disappointment at such backward position and unfavourable feature.

185. The Public Works Department is divided into two branches. (1) Kamthana, and (2) Irrigation and Communications. The former remained in charge of Pt. Kishan Ballabh, Officer Jamdarkhana, while the latter was under the control of State Engineer B. Raja Ram.

Public Works
Department.

186. No works of any magnitude were carried out under head Kamthana. The usual construction of petty buildings and repairs to the existing buildings were completed at a cost of Rs, 8,584 against Rs. 8,670 spent last year and Rs. 11,160 provided in the budget, as detailed below :—

					Rs.
(1) Office Establishment	...	...	...		485
(2) Buildings	...	...	...	...	5,928
(3) Carts	...	...	...	...	1,912
(4) Painters	...	...	...	...	259
Total					8,584

187. The outlay spent under head "Irrigation and communication" was Rs. 38,792 against Rs. 19,648 spent last year and Rs. 57,713 provided in the budget, as specified below :—

					Rs.
(1) Establishment	...	...	...	...	4,086
(2) Ordinary works irrigation	...	...	...	...	5,616
(3) Repairs to irrigation	...	...	...	...	730
(4) Repairs to roads	...	..	...	...	12,498
(5) Survey	...	...	...	...	98
(6) Ordinary work buildings	...	...	...	...	15,740
(7) Repairs to buildings	...	...	...	...	24
Total Rs. ...					38,792

188. The total expenditure incurred under head P. W. D. amounted to Rs. 47,376 against Rs. 28,318 spent last year.

189. Appendix XIX shows the details of the expenditure under this head.

190. A small number of *Beldars* is employed under the supervision of the P. W. D. to look after the roadside trees. It is reported that no fresh trees could be planted on roadsides during the year under report.

Plantation of
roadside trees.

191. The following important works were completed during the year :

- (1) King Edward Memorial High School.
- (2) Council Office building.
- (3) Colvin Bridge over the Mendki river.
- (4) Bund Bhankri.

Post Offices.

192. The combined Post and Telegraph office at the Capital and three Branch offices at Machilpur, Mandrail and Sapotra continued to work during the year, the Branch office at Kurgaoon having been abolished their number was reduced from 5 to 4.

193. The State having guaranteed to make good the difference between the income and the cost of the three last named offices, a sum of Rs. 560 was paid by the State to Government during the year under review.

194. The mail to Utgir Tehsil is still being carried by the State Harkaras.

195. The Post Office at the Capital was visited and inspected by the Superintendent of Post Offices once during the year, while the Branch offices were visited and inspected by the Inspector of Post Offices more than once.

196. The total expenditure incurred by the State on Post Offices amounted to Rs. 650.

Mint.

197. The British coin being the only legal tender throughout the State, the State Mint practically remained closed for coinage during the year. A few Gold *Mohars* which are not legal tender, were struck as usual for ceremonial purposes.

Excise.

198. The revenue drawn from this source during the year amounted to Rs. 13,851 against Rs. 13,972 realised in the previous year, showing a falling off of Rs. 121, which is slight. The results as compared with the last year are shown in the following table :—

No.	Heads of Receipts.	Income of Sambat 1972	Income of Sambat. 1973.	Difference.	No. of Shops.	Remarks.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1	Country Liquor	6,208	6,208	...	21	
2	Opium	5,535	5,389	- 196	39	
3	Hemp Drugs	656	622	- 34	10	
4	Tobacco	1,523	1,632	+ 109	14	
	Total	13,972	13,851	- 121	84	

199. Appendix XXI shows the Excise Revenue of the State.

200. The fines imposed in the cases of breach of excise rules brought an income of Rs. 92 against Rs. 161 recovered last year.

201. The marked decrease is due to the fact that the new rules having now been well grasped and understood by the people, the number of offences is on the wane and thus the income from this source is reduced gradually, which is quite welcome.

202. The following table will show the disposal and results of the cases of infringement of excise rules reported and disposed of during the year under report:—

Balance of last year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	No. of cases proved.	No. of cases dismissed for want of proof.	Total number of cases disposed of.	Remaining pending at the close of the year.
<i>Nil.</i>	27	27	16	11	27	<i>Nil</i>

203. The small preventive staff entertained during the year at a cost of Rs. 500 is reported to have supervised well, as several cases were detected through its efforts.

204. The New Excise Code introduced in Sambat 1971 remained in force during the year and is reported to have worked well.

205. Lala Misri Lal continued to hold charge of the Customs Department during the year under report. Although he is not an educated man, but is an intelligent officer and being a local man knows every detail of the department, which is well controlled by him and which worked satisfactorily during the year under review.

Customs
Department.

206. There are 5 town posts and 63 out-posts in the State which are supervised and controlled by two Inspectors under the guidance of the Customs Officer.

207. An income of Rs. 95,000 was estimated from customs while the actual receipts amounted to Rs. 1,29,853, indicating an increase of Rs. 34,853. The excess was mostly due to the fact that the receipts were under-estimated in view of the variegated war conditions which had crippled the trade and partly to favourable season as well as to better supervision exercised and activities displayed by the customs officials towards this direction.

208. The more important variations in income during the year as compared with the last year's figures are exhibited in the following table:—

No.	Description of articles.	Income in Sambat 1972.	Income in Sambat 1973.	Difference.	Remarks.
1	Ghee	12,833	12,184	- 649	
2	Cotton	10,114	11,586	+ 1,472	
3	Raw cotton (Kupas)	1,292	3,493	+ 2,201	
4	Zira	6,896	9,441	+ 2,545	
5	Cloth	12,174	19,195	+ 7,021	
6	Cattle	26,001	29,349	+ 3,348	
7	Gur	2,461	3,023	+ 562	
8	Rice	842	3,435	+ 2,593	
9	Khand (Sugar)	4,593	8,796	+ 4,203	
10	Taxes recovered during the Sheoratri Fair	8,195	6,293	- 1,902	
11	Stone Loads	5,069	6,180	+ 1,111	
12	Kirana	836	1,367	+ 531	
13	Miscellaneous	15,120	13,721	+ 1,399	

209. The expenditure incurred on the maintenance of the customs department during the year under report amounted to Rs. 12,038 against Rs. 12,697 provided in the budget.

210. The following table will show the result of the smuggling cases brought to notice and disposed of during the year under report :—

Year.	Instituted during the year.			Disposed of during the year.			Balance remained pending.		
	Balance of last year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Out of last year's balance.	Of those instituted during the year.	Total.	Out of last year's balance.	Of those instituted during the year.	Total.
1972	183	1,658	1,841	94	1,463	1,557	89	195	284
1973	284	2,338	2,622	197	1,962	2,159	87	376	463

211. It will be seen from the above table that the case work in this department is not light and reflects great credit on the officer and his staff who have to deal with such a large number of cases.

212. The customs officer toured throughout the five tehsils and inspected almost all the town and out-posts during the year under report.

213. No change or alteration of any importance was effected in the Customs tariff during the year under review.

214. In recognition of the good work done by the Customs Department, its status was raised during the year, that is it will in future be termed as "Mahakma" instead of "Sharista."

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

215. The financial year of the State commenced on the 1st September 1916 and ended on the 31st August 1917, corresponding with the Sambat year 1973.

Financial year.

216. Appendix II is attached showing the details of receipts and disbursements of the year under report, the results of which are laconically represented in the following comparative table:—

Particulars.	Estimates.	Actuals.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	
Opening Balance	73,561	73,561	<i>Nil.</i>
Normal Revenue	5,57,469	6,27,762	+ 70,293
Abnormal Revenue	1,03,890	93,407	— 10,483
Total ...	7,34,920	7,94,730	+ 59,810
Normal Expenditure	4,87,232	4,62,125	— 25,107
Abnormal „ „	2,10,000	2,42,219	+ 32,219
Closing Balance	37,688	90,386	+ 52,698
Total ...	7,34,920	7,94,730	+ 59,810

217. It is satisfactory to note that the normal revenue from all sources exceeded the estimate by Rs. 70,293, the chief contributors being Land Revenue, Customs, Forests, and Courts of Justice.

(a) Receipts.
Reasons for increase
and decrease.

218. The small shrinkage under abnormal receipts was chiefly due to less receipts under head “recovery of advances,” which are always subject to fluctuations and, therefore, no explanation is needed.

219. The normal expenditure fell short of the estimate by Rs. 25,107, which shows that disbursements were kept well within the budget limits.

(b) Expenditure.

220. The increase under abnormal expenditure was mainly due to the fact that a sum of Rs. 17,916 was paid over and above the budget provision towards the repayment of Government Loan and amount of interest due on the Seth's loan; while a sum Rs. 20,320 was incurred on account of accidental expenses which were not provided for in the budget and which could not be avoided owing to the emergent nature of the items badly needed for certain State purposes. In spite of meeting extra demands the result was so better, as there remained a surplus balance of Rs. 90,386 at the close of the year against an estimate of Rs. 37,688.

221. The striking features of the financial administration were (1) Financial Position.
that the receipts were better than the estimates, (2) that the expenditure

was kept well within the budget grants by the exercise of strict economy, (3) that extra-ordinary payments were made under certain heads for which no provision was made in the budget, (4) that the annual instalment together with amount of interest was paid more than that provided in the budget towards the repayment of Government loan, by which it was reduced to Rs. 22,000 only, and (5) that after meeting all the extra demands a substantial surplus balance much more than the estimate remained in hand at the close of the year.

222. It would not be out of mark to note that all these admirable results were the outcome of the hearty co-operation of His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur and the careful scrutiny and control exercised by the Political Agent, which enabled the Chief Member to achieve splendid success in the financial administration of the State.

Liabilities and
assets.

223. The total liabilities of the State on the 1st September 1917 stood as follows :—

	Rs.
(1) Due to Government	22,035
(2) Due to R. B. Seth Tikam Chand, Banker, of Ajmer	3,56,373
Total ...	<u>3,78,408</u>

The State Assets consist of :—

	Rs.
(1) Arrears of land revenue	29,500
(2) Gardens	2,700
(3) Miscellaneous	2,200
(4) Debts due by Jagirdars	1,48,000
(5) Taccavi loans	40,794
Total ...	<u>2,33,194</u>

Out of this a sum of Rs. 1,45,194 is expected to be realised.

CHAPTER VI.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Medical Institu-
tion.

224. The number of dispensaries in the State during the year under report was four, *viz.* one in the capital and three in the district, as in the preceding year.

Changes in the
staff.

225. The following changes were made in the staff during the year under report :—

Sub-Assistant Surgeon Ram Gopal, Sadar Dispensary, Karauli, reverted to Government Service on the 23rd October 1916. Sub-Assistant Surgeon Magli Pershad held charge of the dispensary from the 23rd October 1916 to 3rd January 1917. Assistant Surgeon Mahabir

Sahai, L.M.S., was employed to succeed Ram Gopal on the 4th January 1917, on Rs. 150 p.m., and he continued to hold charge of the Sadar Dispensary up to the close of the year. Sub-Assistant Surgeon Dost Mohammad Khan retired on pension on the 9th July 1917 and was succeeded by Sub-Assistant Surgeon Ram Saran Lal, engaged to replace him as a State servant.

226. The number of "In and out" patients treated in all the four dispensaries were 109 and 39,780 as against 118 and 37,212 respectively during the past year. Attendance of patients.

227. The number of operations performed during the year under report was 1,355 as against 1,572 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 217 operations. Surgical operations

228. The amount spent on the Medical relief afforded at the dispensaries was Rs. 7,051-15-4 as against Rs. 6,408-11-6 in the previous year. The increase was due to the appointment of the Assistant Surgeon on a higher pay than was drawn by his predecessor. Cost of medical relief.

229. The number of vaccinations performed was as detailed below :— Vaccination.

				1915-16.	1916-17.
(1)	Karauli Town	..	...	859	828
(2)	In district	...	...	3,703	4,024
	Total	...	...	4,562	4,852

This shows an increase of 290 vaccinations over the last year's figures.

230. The total expenditure including the pay of the Establishment was 735-15-10 as against Rs. 841-11-6 of the preceding year, the cost per vaccination, therefore, was 29.12 pies as against 35.43 pies in the previous year.

231. Mr. R. Romare, Assistant Superintendent of Vaccination, died on the 22nd September 1916, and Vaccinator Amanat Beg was promoted in his place as a temporary measure on Rs. 20 p.m.

232. The State was free from cholera and plague during the year under report. Epidemic diseases.

233. The total number of births and deaths registered during the year under report was 2,215 and 2,257 respectively, as against 2,461 births and 1583 deaths of the previous year, as detailed below :— Vital statistics.

BIRTHS.				1915-16	1916-17
(1)	In Karauli town	...	...	878	926
(2)	In District	...	...	1,583	1,289
	Total	...	...	2,461	2,215
DEATHS.					
(1)	In Karauli town	...	...	576	678
(2)	In District	...	...	1,007	1,579
	Total	...	...	1,583	2,257

234. The ratio of births and deaths per thousand of population was 15.11 and 15.40 as against 16.79 and 10.80 respectively of the preceding year.

235. The appointment of a well qualified Assistant Surgeon in the person of Dr. Mahabir Sahai, L.M.S., has proved a success. He proved to be popular and discharged his duties to the entire satisfaction of the Durbar.

CHAPTER VII.

EDUCATION.

High education.

236. There is only one High School at the Capital of the State which is affiliated to the Allahabad University and which teaches up to the standard of the Matriculation Examination. In addition to it there is an arrangement to impart education in Hindi, Urdu and Sanskrit languages too.

High Standard for Examinations

237. The highest standard for each examination is as follows :—

English.—(1) Matriculation Examination of the Allahabad University.

(2) Rajputana Middle Examination.

Sanskrit.—Madhyam Pariksha of the Benares Sanskrit College and similar examination held at Jaipur.

Hindi.—Vernacular Final Examination of the United Provinces.

Urdu.—Vernacular Final Examination of the United Provinces.

Persian as well as Arabic is taught along with English in accordance with the courses prescribed for the Matriculation Examination.

238. The staff consists of 17 teachers, as detailed below :—

(1) English Department	...	...	...	11
(2) Hindi	∴	...	...	4
(3) Sanskrit...	...	...	...	2
Total				17

239. The work of the Urdu department is done conjointly by the teachers of the other departments owing to shortage of hands. So is the case for teaching the oriental languages in the English Department. Thus the efficiency of the work is at stake.

The changes in the staff

240. The post of the second master was filled up by the appointment of a new teacher after a period of nearly five months.

241. The post of the second teacher was newly created at the Branch schools of Sapotra and Narauli and two new hands were engaged to fill up the posts.

242. The total number of boys receiving education in the State on the 31st August 1917 was 548 against 541 of the last year, the daily average attendance during the year under report being 370.78 as against 367.34 in the preceding year.

Attendance of pupils.

243. The total number of boys on rolls in the High School on 31st August 1917 was 230 as against 220 of the last year.

Number of pupils on rolls in the High School.

244. The daily average attendance was 161.18 as against 142.43 in the previous year.

245. The results of the various public examinations were as follows:—

Results of Public Examinations.

	No. of boys sent up.	No. of boys passed.
(1) Matriculation	5	...
(2) Rajputana Middle School	4	2
(3) Hindi Final	1	1
Total ...	10	3

None appeared in Sanskrit.

246. The bad result of the English Department was chiefly attributable to the various changes in the staff during the year under report.

247. The second and third masters of the High School came out successful in the B. A. Examination of the Punjab and the Allahabad Universities respectively, while the fifth master passed the Intermediate Examination of the Allahabad University and the second Pandit of the Sanskrit Department passed the fourth *khanda* of the *Acharya Pariksha* of the Benares Sanskrit College.

248. The new building of the King Edward Memorial High School, having been completed, was opened during the year under report and the boys of the higher classes were shifted to it, while the lower classes held their sitting in the old premises.

Building of the school.

249. There is a football club and the boys join the games and sports keenly.

Physical training.

250. During his stay at Karauli the Hon'ble Sir Elliot Colvin, K.C.S.I., I.C.S., Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana, accompanied by His Highness the Maharaja and other Sirdars of the State, opened the new building of the King Edward Memorial High School erected outside the City, on the 17th January 1917, and after hearing the report read by the Head master, he was pleased to distribute prizes to the successful candidates.

Prize distributions.

251. Education is imparted free without distinction of caste or creed. Prizes and scholarships are awarded and even journey expenses are disbursed by the State to eligible examinees who have to join the various public examinations held at different centres.

Education imparted free.

252. The school atmosphere has hitherto remained untouched by the poisonous air of any evil propaganda. The people have now begun

General remarks.

to appreciate and realise the advantages of the English education and the dormant parents have been enlivened to send their children to school.

State students
receiving education
outside the State.

253. Kanwar Ganesh Palji of Haroti continued to receive education in the Mayo College at Ajmer during the year under report. The State bears all his expenses, amounting to nearly Rs. 2,000 a year.

254. Hazari Lal, State student, after passing the Matric examination joined the Agra College, and a scholarship of Rs. 20 p.m. was granted to him by the Durbar.

Total cost

255. The total expenditure incurred by the State on education amounted to Rs. 10,034 during the year under report against Rs. 10,590 spent last year.

Girls' School.

256. The Girls' School at the capital continued to work during the year under review, but is still lagging behind to come to the fore.

257. The number of girls on the 31st August 1917 was 17 against 14 on the same day of the last year. The people still being prejudiced against female education, take very little interest in the education of their girls. This and the early marriages are the chief drawbacks in the way of progress of the school.

258. The daily average attendance was 9.59 as against 10.51 of the last year.

259. Out of 13 girls who appeared in the Annual Examination 10 came out successful. Some progress in needlework was shown.

Branch Schools

260. The number of the Branch Schools within the State during the year under report was the same as last year, *i.e.* eight. Of these six teach up to the Upper Primary Standard, one up to the Lower Primary standard and one up to the Preparatory section.

261. The number of boys on rolls of the Mofassil schools on the 31st August 1917 was 301 against 307 on the same day in the last year.

Examination
results of Branch
Schools

262. As usual the top-most classes of the Branch Schools were examined at the capital; with few exceptions the results on the whole were quite satisfactory.

Games

263. *Kabaddi* and *kyari kunderi* games (local names of physical exercises) were usually practised in the village schools.

Buildings

264. None of the Branch School buildings is either comfortable, well ventilated or well furnished.

265. The financial difficulties of the State stand in the way of making any improvements in the buildings at present.

Inspection of
Branch Schools.

266. The Branch Schools are under the direct control and supervision of the Inspector of Branch Schools, Lala Narain Lal, who has worked hard for the improvement of the schools. He inspected almost all the schools in the district nine times and examined the boys each time during the year under report.

267. The Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, visited the Branch Schools at Machilpur, Sapotra and Narauli during his winter tour, while the Chief Member of Council inspected some of the schools twice in the year and both the officers were satisfied with the work done by these schools. The Director of Public Instruction and the Tehsildars had also opportunity to inspect some of the branch schools and they expressed their satisfaction with the manner in which the schools were controlled by the Inspector.

268. The Head Master of the Maharaja's High School in the capacity of the Director of Public Instruction issues rules and regulations and courses of study from time to time for the Branch Schools, Girls' School, as well as for the lower classes of the High Schools in all its branches.

Rules and Regula-
tions.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

269. The Lithographic Printing Press attached to the Jail is worked by convict labour. Vernacular printing only is done according to the requirements of the State offices.

Press,

270. An expenditure of Rs. 400 was incurred on the press during the year under report, while the income derived from this source figured at Rs. 600.

271. The important fairs held in the State are :—

Fairs.

(a) *Sheoratri fair*.—This was held as usual in the month of *Phalgun* from 18th February to 5th March 1917 for a period of 15 days. This is the only fair of importance held at the capital of the State, which is visited by a large number of foreign traders and men, who congregate to buy and sell cattle as well as other articles of merchandise.

272. According to the past practice the flower and vegetable shows were also held on the 22nd February 1917 on the same date as was done last year. Local manufactures were also exhibited. Prizes for exhibits were awarded on the recommendation of the select committees to whom the task of judging was entrusted.

273. As has been done in the last fairs an opportunity was seized this time also to announce the recognition of the services of certain officers who had done good work and discharged their duties to the satisfaction of the Durbar, and His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur was pleased to grant *Khillats* to the following officials etc. :—

- (1) Lala Misri Lal, Superintendent, Customs Department.
- (2) M. Abdul Ghafur Khan, Tehsildar Mandrail.

- (3) M. Mohammad Shakoore Khan, Tehsildar Utgir.
- (4) Lala Ghasi Lal, Officer, Baghar.
- (5) Pandit Kishan Ballabh, Officer, Jamadar Khana.
- (6) Gujar Mal, Darogha, Sayar.
- (7) Bhonru Lal, Mutsaddi, Baghat.
- (8) Chaubey Binda Ram, Personal Attendant to His Highness.
- (9) Vazir Khan, Havildar, Farrashkhana.

274. Excepting a few articles all the commodities brought to the fair are exempt from customs duties during the fair period.

275. The income derived from duties on sale of cattle etc., during the fair amounted to Rs. 6,293 against Rs. 8,195 realised last year, showing a decrease of Rs. 1,902, which was attributable to the slackness and degenerated condition of trade.

276. The following table will show the number of cattle sold at the fair and the income derived from duties levied thereon:—

No.	Description of cattle.	Number of cattle.	Rate of duty.	Amount of duty recovered.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Bullocks	18,883	0 3 3	3,835 9 9
2	Buffaloes	4,359	0 6 6	1,770 13 6
3	Goats	6	0 1 0	0 6 0
4	Horses	53	1 0 0	58 0 0
5	Camels	19	3 0 0	29 0 0
	Total	23,320	...	5,693 13 3

277. The following table will show the quantity and value of the principal articles brought into the fair:—

No.	Name of Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
1	Gur	4,200	10,200
2	Khand (sugar)	1,642	32,840
3	Rice..	10,052	60,309
4	Kirana (Grocery)	7,053	30,130
5	Tobacco	2,492	21,923
6	Potatoes	341	851
7	Kerosine oil	308	3,998
8	Pewter and Zinc	2	150
9	Al (Colour)... ..	31	465
10	English thread ... ..	...	4,200
11	Cloth ... ..	...	1,21,307
12	Silver	(tolas) 4,250	4,165
13	Gold... ..	" 570	13,680
14	Red chillies... ..	mds. 1,003	602
15	Flax (San)	58	663
16	Tili (oilseed)	996	2,377
17	Articles of Bisait ... ..	...	7,600
18	Grains	455	1,138

278. (b) *Kailā Devi fair*—This is the second big fair held in the month of *Chetra* from 20th March to 4th April 1917. It is purely a religious gathering and much importance is attached to it. It is attended by all Hindus without any caste prejudice or distinction. Pilgrims from all parts, but mostly from the districts of Agra, Muttra and Mainpuri as well as from the neighbouring States of Rajputana and Central India, eagerly resort to the Kailā Devi Shrine, which is situated nearly 17 miles towards the South from the Capital.

279. The influx of pilgrims this year was about the average. The receipts from the offerings amounted to Rs. 17,971 against Rs. 12,000 budgetted for and Rs. 7,000 realised last year. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 9,880 against Rs. 5,046 spent last year.

280. The officers and the staff told off to supervise the fair arrangements and to keep watch over the collections spared no pains in maintaining order and controlling the receipts from offerings.

281. The local Walterkrita Rajputra Hitkarni Sabha continued to work satisfactorily during the year under report.

Walterkrita
Rajputra
Hitkarni Sabha.

282. Eighty-nine marriages and 63 funerals took place among the Rajput community during the year, against 76 and 45 respectively of the previous year. The rules were infringed in 11 marriages and 15 funeral cases.

283. In 25 cases the delinquents were adequately punished with fines according to the merits of their respective defaults and the remaining one case is still under enquiry.

284. The following estates continued to be under the arrangement of the Court of Wards during the year under report :—

Court of Wards.

- (1) Thikana Narain Singh
- (2) Temple of Sriji.

285. These estates are under the direct control of the State Council, who pass and sanction their annual budgets and accounts. An Amin on behalf of the Durbar is attached to each Thikana, who has to supervise and control the finances thereof under the guidance of Council.

286. The following table will show the financial condition of each estate :—

No.	Name of Thikana.	Annual income.	Annual Expenditure.
1	Thikana Narain Singh	7,402	7,224
2	Temple of Sriji	53,955	46,196

Treasure Trove.

287. No case of treasure trove was reported during the year under report.

Stone quarries.

288. The monopoly held by Messrs. Kirpa Ram and Shyam Lal for working the stone quarries continued during the year under reference.

289. The fixed annual instalment of Rs. 6,000 payable by the contractors as per terms of contract was paid by them on due date without any hitch.

290. It is reported that an average of 265 labourers were employed daily by the contractors on the various quarries worked out during the year under review.

291. About 90,539 cubic feet of stone was exported by the contractors to foreign places and 20,396 cubic feet of stone and 1,958 cartloads of *khandas* were supplied within the State during the period under report.

292. The above figures when compared with the last year's statistics go to indicate that war conditions were mostly responsible for the decline in the export of stones.

293. It is exceedingly satisfactory to note that the contractors have carried on their business in the State very honestly and smoothly, and they never gave cause for any complaint or trouble throughout the long time they have held the contract.

Conclusion.

294. I cannot conclude this report without remarking that the success achieved in the financial administration of the State during the year under report was mainly due to ungrudging support and sympathetic co-operation rendered by His Highness the Maharajah Sahib Bahadur and strict control exercised by the Political Agent over the finances of the State, and my deep and grateful thanks are due to both of them.

295. Above all, the Durbar of Karauli are also extremely thankful to the Hon'ble. Sir Elliot Colvin, the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, for his kind help and sound advice readily given to facilitate the work of the administration. He has ever evinced great interest in the welfare of the State and her people.

HARNAM DAS,

RAO BAHADUR,

Chief Member of Council.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.

Names of High Officials in the Kerauli State for the year ending 31st August 1917.

Serial No.	NAMES OF OFFICERS.	APPOINTMENT.	PERIOD.		REMARKS.
			From	To	
1	Rao Bahadur Munshi Harnam Das, Additional District and Sessions Judge, Ajmer ...	Chief Member, State Council ...	Throughout the period.		
2	Rao Bahadur Babu Bholanath Chatterji...	Home Member ...	Do.	Do.	
3	Munshi Jugal Kishor, B. A. ...	Private Secretary to His Highness and Head Master, High School ...	Do.	Do.	
4	Munshi Mohamed Ziauddin Khan ...	Judicial Officer ...	Do.	Do.	
5	Rao Sahib Munshi Bhagwan Das...	Revenue Officer ...	Do.	Do.	
6	Subedar Thakur Sujan Singh ...	Commander-in-Chief, State Forces ...	Do.	Do.	
7	Raja Bahadur Lakshpat Singh ...	Officer-in-charge, Punyarth (charity) ...	Do.	Do.	
8	Pandit Kishan Ballabh ...	Officer-in-charge, Kamthana Department, (Building) ...	Do.	Do.	
9	Dabu Raja Ram ...	State Engineer ...	Do.	Do.	
10	Chowdhri Ganga Prasad ...	Accountant-General ...	Do.	Do.	
11	Thakur Sujan Pal ...	President, Municipal Committee ...	Do.	Do.	
12	Doctor Bhawani Singh ...	Secretary, Do. ...	Do.	Do.	

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws in Force in the Karauli State.

Serial No.	Description.	Whether adopted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during the period under report.	REMARKS.
1	Code of Criminal Law and Procedure	Yes.	...	
2	Code of Civil Laws and Procedure	"	...	
3	Police Code and Circulars ...	"	...	
4	Revenue Laws	"	...	
5	Code of Municipal Laws and Circulars	"	...	
6	Post Office Act	"	...	
7	Account Circulars	No.	...	
8	Excise Code	Yes.	...	
9	Stamp Act	"	...	
10	Registration Act	"	...	
11	Jail Code	"	...	

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost, and other particulars of the Military Forces in the Karauli State for the year ending 31st August 1917.

ARM OF SERVICE.	NUMBER OF FIGHTING OFFICERS AND MEN.							DETAILS OF FORCES, AT THE END OF THE YEAR.					REMARKS.	
	At the end of the last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties.				At the end of the year.	Number of Regiments, Batteries, or guns.	Number of men.					
			Died.	Invalided	Discharged, deser- ted, etc.	European commis- sioned officers.			Native commis- sioned officers.	Non- Commis- sioned officers.	Fighting men.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cavalry	125	4	2	...	1	126	2	...	...	3	7	116	Rs. 17,874	
Infantry, including Band...	252	12	3	2	4	255	2	...	...	11	23	221	12,857	
Artillery	24	1	...	...	...	25	1	56	...	...	1	24	1,264	
Irregulars	761	52	11	1	29	772	16	...	...	...	...	...	46,377	
Total	1,162	69	16	3	34	1,178	21	56	...	14	31	361	78,372	

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police for the year ending 31st August 1917.

DESCRIPTION OF OFFICE.	Number.	Pay of Grade.		Total cost.	PUNISHMENT.			REWARDS.		EDUCATION.		REMARKS.
		Rs.	A. P.		Dismissed.	Fined, degraded or suspended.	Punished judicially.	By Promotion.	By Money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.								
1. Inspector of Police ...	1	50	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
2. City Kotwal ...	1	40	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
3. Naib Kotwal ...	1	15	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
4. Thanedar ...	1	25	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
5. Do. ...	3	22	0	0	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	
6. Do. ...	2	20	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	
7. Moharrirs ...	2	13	0	0	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	
8. Do. ...	2	12	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	
9. Jemadar, (Police Line Officer)	1	12	0	0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Mutsaddi ...	1	10	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Do. ...	1	7	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
12. Assistant Moharrirs ...	11	5	0	0	...	1	...	1	...	11	...	
13. Jemadar Kotwali ...	1	5	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Constables ...	188	4	0	0	2	19	...	...	1	...	...
15. Menials and contingencies ...	...	...	...	1,676	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	216	...	...	15,200	3	26	...	2	1	26	...	

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the Working of the Police in the Karauli State for the year ending 31st August 1917.

STATE.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of conviction (columns 5 and 9)		Percentage of convicted of accused sent for trial (columns 7 & 9)		REMARKS.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
KARAULI STATE ...	179	119	298	310	298	310	191	145	90	162	64.09	46.77	64.09	46.77	
	84	48	90	40	90	40	57	14	33	26	63.33	35.00	63.33	35.00	
Total ...	263	167	388	350	388	350	248	159	123	188	63.92	45.43	63.92	45.43	

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the Value of Property Stolen and the Amount of Recoveries in the Karauli State during the year ending 31st August 1917.

STATE.	AMOUNT STOLEN.		AMOUNT RECOVERED.		PERCENTAGE OF RECOVERIES OF PROPERTY STOLEN.		REMARKS.
	Past year	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Judicial Court ..	7,663 14 6	54,774 4 0	779 10 3	50,582 8 0	10 18	92 35	
Tehsil Court ...	810 14 9	428 1 0	70 8 0	91 0 0	8 63	21 26	
Total ...	8,474 13 3	55,202 5 0	850 2 3	50,673 8 0	10 03	91 80	

KARAULI STATE..

Statement showing the number of Crimes committed, number of cases disposed of

Serial Number.	DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCES.	NUMBER OF OFFENCES.			No. of cases disposed of during the past year.	No. of cases disposed of during the present year.	No. of persons apprehended.	No. of persons convicted.	NUMBER OF PERSONS SENTENCED.						
		Balance from the past year.	Committed during the year.	Total.					Imprisonment.		Imprisonment with Fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.
									Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Murder	1	...	1	1	1	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
2	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder ... ..	...	4	4	1	4	6	5	...	2	...	...	3	...	5
3	Attempt to commit murder ...	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
4	„ „ „ suicide ...	1	7	8	6	8	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
5	Miscarriage	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
6	Abandonment of a child under 12 years ... ..	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Abduction ... ..	...	3	3	3	3	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
8	Kidnapping	1	1	2	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Rape ... ..	...	5	5	4	5	4	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
10	Unnatural offence ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Grievous hurt... ..	2	10	12	12	12	11	8	...	1	...	1	6	...	8
12	Wrongful confinement ...	...	4	4	7	3	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Simple hurt	36	311	347	338	297	685	103	...	...	...	...	103	...	103
14	Dakaiti	1	...	1	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Highway Robbery	1	3	4	5	4	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
16	Extortion ... ..	...	1	1	2	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Theft	22	120	142	213	131	142	67	...	30	...	5	29	3	67
18	Criminal misappropriation ...	...	11	11	19	11	16	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
19	Criminal breach of trust ...	2	9	11	6	9	13	4	...	...	...	2	2	...	4
20	Receiving stolen property ...	...	2	2	5	2	12	11	...	2	...	...	9	...	11
21	Cheating	5	4	9	9	9	16	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
22	Mischief	7	70	77	75	61	215	8	...	...	...	...	8	...	8
23	Criminal trespass	19	106	125	118	93	196	17	...	...	...	...	17	...	17
24	House trespass with intent to commit theft	1	5	6	4	5	12	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
25	Enticing away a married woman with criminal intent ...	1	24	25	13	24	42	10	...	...	...	1	9	...	10
26	Other offences... ..	34	456	490	581	452	717	189	...	12	...	16	161	...	189
	GRAND TOTAL ...	135	1159	1294	1425	1140	2129	437	...	52	...	30	352	3	437

VII.

and cases awaiting trial in the Karauli State during the year ending 31st August 1917.

No. of persons acquitted or discharged.	No. of persons confined being insane.	No. of persons died during or before trial.	TERM OF IMPRISONMENT.											Awaiting trial (persons).	REMARKS.
			Under 1 month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.		
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
2	1	...	.	...
1	1	.	...	1	.	.	...	..	..
...	1	...	.	.	...	.	.	.	...	.	.
1	1	...	.	.	.	.	.	.	...	.	.
...	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	...	.	.
...	
..	1	.	...	.	.	.	.	...	.	.
...	4	
3	1	.	.	...	.	.
...	
3	.	.	1	.	...	.	.	...	1	.	..	.	.	.
17	
582	
.	6	
1	1	...	.	.	...	.	.
4	
68	...	1	7	9	4	6	.	5	2	1	1	.	.	6	
15	
7	2	..	.	.	...	.	2	
1	2	..	.	...	...	...	.	.	...	.	.
12	
207	
179	
9	1	1	...	...	...	...	.	.	.	1	
32	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
527	2	5	6	5	10	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	
1671	...	1	10	19	12	13	10	10	5	1	2	...	...	20	

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the Judicial Courts in the Karauli State during the year ending 31st August 1917.

NAME OF COURT.	NUMBER OF OFFENCES REPORTED, DURING		NUMBER OF PERSONS DEALT WITH.										PERSONS DISPOSED OF						REMARKS
	Past year.	Present year.	Remaining at the end of last year.	Brought to Trial.						Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Persons remaining at the end of the year.		
				Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntary.	Arrested in the presence of the Magistrate.	Past year.	Present year.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		
Adalat Sadar ...	657	529	28	350	83	156	...	7	526	624	89	227	287	...	1	20			
Tehsil Courts ...	752	630	...	26	...	1,479	...	...	1,614	1,505	...	1,355	150	...	...	...
Total ...	1,409	1,159	28	376	83	1,635	...	7	2,140	2,129	89	1,582	437	...	1	20			

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of Appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Kaveruli State during the year ending 31st August 1917.

TRIBUNALS.	NUMBER OF PERSONS AND CASES.																		REMARKS.		
	Number of Applications.		Applications disposed of		Sentences.								Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry etc., ordered.			Pending.	
					Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.												
					Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.									
					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8										9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Persons.	Cases.	17	18	19
State Council ...	36	26	31	18	23	...	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	
Judicial Court ...	11	22	11	1	1	...	...	21	10	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...
Total ...	47	48	42	19	24	...	...	29	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	

APPENDIX X.

Civil Works.—*Nature and Value of original suits filed and disposed of during the year ending 31st August 1917.*

TRIBUNALS.	Suits filed during present year.										Suits disposed of during the present year.																			
	Opening Balance.		Filed during the year received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during.		Closing Balance.		Value.	Suits regarding landed property.	Suits regarding money transactions.	Suits for other rights.	No. of suits above Rs. 100, and under Rs. 500	No. of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000	No. of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000	No. of suits above Rs. 5,000.	Ex-parte.	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value.	Average duration.						
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.																				
Judicial Court	100	121	475	529	575	650	454	593	121	57	Rs. A. R.	45,429	1	9	22	402	45	255	267	..	2	..	65	68	57	403	54,810	7	9	..
Tehsil Courts	21	25	180	217	201	242	176	199	25	43	5,848	12	3	..	217	144	33	22	5,328	1	6	
Total.	121	146	655	746	776	892	630	792	146	100	51,277	14	0	22	679	15	472	267	209	101	79	403	60,138	9	3		

APPENDIX XI.

CIVIL COURT WORKS.—Results of Applications for execution of decrees for the year ending 31st August 1917.

TRIBUNALS.	OPENING BALANCE		Value of opening balance for present year.	APPLICATIONS BROUGHT TO THE REGISTRAR.			TOTAL.			DISPOSED OF.			CLOSING BALANCE.			NATURE OF APPLICATIONS PENDING DISPOSAL AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.			REMARKS.
	Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Judicial Court ...	56	65	Rs. A. P. 7,716 4 2	103 535	44,162 8 5	Rs. A. P. 53,178 12 7	159 600	600 531	53,178 12 7	394 560	15,202 6 0	65 40	Rs. A. P. 7,976 6 9	22 13	5				
Tehsil Courts ...	24	14	411 1 0	108 161	4,711 10 3	5,125 11 3	132 175	118 156	4,667 9 9	14 19	458 1 6	19	...	...			
Total ...	80	79	8,127 5 2	511 696	49,177 2 8	58,304 7 10	775 591	716 512	49,869 15 9	79 59	8,434 8 3	41 13	5						

APPENDIX XII.

CIVIL WORKS.—*Number and results of appeals in Civil Suits, during the year ending 31st August 1917.*

TRIBUNALS.	OPENING BALANCE DURING.		FILED DURING.		TOTAL.		DISPOSED OF DURING.		CLOSING BALANCE.		VALUE OF APPEALS FILED DURING.		HOW DISPOSED OF.												AVERAGE DURATION.		REMARKS
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Decisions Confirmed.		Decisions Reversed.		Decisions Amended.		Cases Remanded for Re-trial.		Cases Committed or otherwise disposed of.		Past year.	Present year.			
													Decisions	Decisions	Decisions	Decisions	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26		
State Council ...	11	11	23	143	31	154	23	113	11	41	6,735 8 0	5,732 4 3	11	64	12	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Judicial Court ...	1	1	5	5	6	6	5	6	1	...	157 12 0	142 10 9	3	4	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Total ...	12	12	28	148	40	160	28	119	12	41	6,893 4 0	5,874 15 0	14	68	14	50	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jail at Karauli during the year ending 31st August 1917.

STATION.	Number of Prisons.	NUMBER OF PRISONERS.					DAILY AVERAGE.		Number of Prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and Prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	REMARKS SHOWING MORTALITY AMONG CONVICTS IN JAIL.
		Total.			Past year.	Present year.						
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Past year.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Karauli	1	81	180	287	261	81.32	76.19	71	Rs A. P. 6,217 7 2	47.33	Two prisoners died during the year under report.	
Total ...	1	81	180	287	261	81.32	76.19	71	6,217 7 2	47.33		

APPENDIX XIV.

Registration of Documents during the year ending 31st August 1917.

NAME OF STATE.	Documents presented for registration.		NATURE OF DOCUMENTS PRESENTED.												Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registration has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		REMARKS.
			Mortgage deeds.		Sale deeds.	Wills.		Money Bonds.		Miscellaneous.													
								Past year.	Present year.														
												Past year.	Present year.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.											
Karauli State ...	119	88	26	21	56	40	...	...	7	4	30	23	118	88	32,607 4 0	17,651 9 3	1	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	119	88	26	21	56	40	...	...	7	4	30	23	118	88	32,607 4 0	17,651 9 3	1	...	...	...

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure on account of registration during the year ending 31st August 1977.

Description.	Past Year			Present Year			Remarks.
	No. of deeds	Value of property	Deeds realized	No. of deeds	Value of property	Deeds realized.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
Sale deeds	56	9,871 13 6	635 1 0	40	10,362 6 3	549 8 0	
Mortgage	25	12,015 0 0	8,28 4 0	21	18,55 5 6	249 1 0	
Miscellaneous	37	10,692 6 6	263 3 0	27	2,133 13 6	187 6 0	
Total	118	32,607 1 0	1,666 11 0	88	17,651 9 3	1,011 2 0	
Deduct expenses			65 9 0			54 5 0	
Net income			1,601 2 0			959 13 0	

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipality in the Karauli State for the year ending 31st August 1917.

NAME OF MUNICIPALITY.	Opening balance on 1st Sept. 1916.	RECEIPT DURING.		Total in current year.	EXPENDITURE DURING.		Balance at the close of the year.	REMARKS.
		Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Karauli Municipality ...	1,678 0 0	7,203 8 6	8,689 11 0	10,367 11 0	8,086 1 6	7,965 8 3	2,402 2 9	
Total ...	1,678 0 0	7,203 8 6	8,689 11 0	10,367 11 0	8,086 1 6	7,965 8 3	2,402 2 9	

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of Rainfall in the Karauli State during the year ending 31st August 1917.

No	STATION.	SEPTEMBER 1916	OCTOBER 1916	NOVEMBER 1916	DECEMBER 1916	JANUARY 1917	FEBRUARY 1917	MARCH 1917.	APRIL 1917	MAY 1917	JUNE 1917	JULY 1917.	AUGUST 1917.	TOTAL	TOTAL OF PAST YEAR.	AVERAGE OF PAST FIVE YEARS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Karauli ...	5 02	0 45	...	..	..	0 17	..	0 39	4 26	3 64	12 67	21 98	48 58	25 57	25 12
2	Machilpur ...	5 15	0 34	...	..	..	0 40	0 13	0 52	4 65	1 07	11 73	20 99	47 98	30 71	25 50
3	Mandraul ...	4 25	1 13	...	...	0 20	0 02	..	0 35	2 94	2 08	14 15	17 48	42 60	29 05	24 78
4	Sapotra ...	4 28	1 93	...	...	0 05	0 13	0 05	0 37	3 48	3 46	14 81	25 22	53 75	29 10	25 99
5	Karanpui ...	5 28	1 60	...	..	0 10	..	..	...	3 20	2 51	21 21	18 20	52 10	30 54	22 88
6	Guhla ...	5 54	0 84	..	...	..	0 47	0 12	0 71	3 47	3 34	15 46	16 39	46 34	29 24	25 33
7	Kurgaon ...	4 76	0 90	..	...	..	0 75	...	0 45	2 21	2 22	12 60	19 25	43 84	31 85	24 31
	Total ...	34 28	7 19	...	...	0 35	1 94	0 30	2 79	24 21	18 32	105 63	140 21	335 22	206 06	188 10

APPENDIX XIX.

Statement showing Expenditure on Public Works during the year ending 31st August 1917

DESCRIPTION OF WORKS.	STATE FUNDS.			LOCAL FUNDS.			GRAND TOTAL STATE AND LOCAL FUNDS.	REMARKS.
	Original.	Repairs.	TOTAL.	Original.	Repairs.	TOTAL.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	
I. BUILDINGS.—								
(a) Military Buildings	...	2,015	2,015	...	...	...	2,015	
(b) Civil	11,045	5,291	16,336	...	...	...	16,336	
(c) Jail	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(d) Education	4,695	...	4,695	...	...	...	4,695	
(e) Religious	258	...	258	...	...	...	258	
(f) Garden	...	39	39	...	...	...	39	
(g) Establishment	1,091	...	1,091	...	...	...	1,091	
Total	17,089	7,345	24,434	...	...	...	24,434	
II. IRRIGATION AND COMMUNICATION.—								
(a) Irrigation	5,616	730	6,346	...	...	...	6,346	
(b) Communication	10,706	...	10,706	...	...	...	10,706	
(c) Survey	98	...	98	...	...	...	98	
(d) Establishment	4,086	...	4,086	...	...	...	4,086	
(e) Tools and Plants...	174	...	174	...	...	...	174	
(f) Plantation	796	...	796	...	...	...	796	
(g) Miscellaneous	822	...	822	...	...	...	822	
Total	22,298	730	23,028	...	...	...	23,028	
GRAND TOTAL	39,387	8,075	47,462	...	...	...	47,462	

APPENDIX XX.

Statement showing the Agricultural Stock in the Karauli State, for the year ending 31st August 1917.

District.	Period.	Horses and Cattle.										Plough.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses.	Mares.	Colts and Fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and Goats.	With two Bullocks.	With four Bullocks.	Riding.	Load carrying.		
				Male.	Female.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Karnuli State	First September 1916 to 31st August 1917.	39,604	73,895	5,043	33,662	607	474	203	2,149	95,912	12,488	18	39	811		
Total	...	39,604	73,895	5,043	33,662	607	474	203	2,149	95,912	12,488	18	39	811		

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the Excise Shops and Excise Revenue of the Karauli State during the year ending 31st August 1917.

NAME OF STATE.	COUNTRY SPIRIT.		OPUM.		GANTA AND CHARAS.		TOBACCO.		TOTAL.		REMARKS.
	Number of Shops.	Revenue.	Number of Shops.	Revenue.	Number of Shops.	Revenue.	Number of Shops.	Revenue.	Number of Shops.	Revenue.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs. A P.		Rs. A P.		Rs. A P.		Rs. A P.		Rs. A P.	
Karauli State...	21	6,208 0 0	39	5,389 0 0	10	622 0 0	14	1,632 0 0	84	13,851 0 0	.
Total ...	21	6,208 0 0	39	5,389 0 0	10	622 0 0	14	1,632 0 0	84	13,851 0 0	

Statement showing Receipts and Disbursements of the

RECEIPTS.

No.	Heads of Receipts.						Budget Estimates for Sambat 1973.	Actual for Sambat 1973.
	NORMAL.						Rs.	Rs.
I	Revenue	...	...	...	...	...	4,10,544	4,29,961
II	Customs	..	...	...	...	...	95,000	1,29,853
III	Forests	...	...	...	...	...	6,730	11,434
IV	Excise	...	...	...	...	...	13,747	13,851
V	Courts of Justice	...	...	...	...	...	17,807	23,528
VI	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	13,641	19,135
	Total Normal Receipts					...	5,57,469	6,27,762
	ABNORMAL.							
VII	Deposits	...	...	...	...	..	6,500	8,876
VIII	Matami Nazrana	...	...	...	...	...	4,410	5,547
IX	Debt accounts and Advances.							
	1. Repayment of Loan by Jagirdars	...	...	...	...	...	9,980	5,532
	2. Advances —							
	(a) Recovery of Taccavi Loans	...	...	...	...	...	22,000	26,266
	(b) „ of other Advances	...	...	...	...	...	61,000	47,186
	Total (2) Advances					...	83,000	73,452
	Total IX Debt Accounts and Advances					...	92,980	78,984
	Total Abnormal					...	1,03,890	93,407
	Total Normal and Abnormal					...	6,61,359	7,21,169
	Opening Balance					...	73,561	73,561
	GRAND TOTAL					...	7,34,920	7,94,730

XXII.

Karauli State for the year ending 31st August 1917.

DISBURSEMENTS.

No.	Heads of Disbursements.	Budget Estimates for Sambat 1917.	Actuals for Sambat 1917.
	NORMAL.	Rs.	Rs.
I	Palace	74,136	76,409
II	Council	21,407	20,608
III	Revenue Administration	65,105	60,588
IV	Finance and Accounts	5,450	5,071
V	Judicial Court	5,495	5,187
VI	Police... ..	18,275	16,970
VII	Jail	7,207	6,217
VIII	Customs	12,697	12,038
IX	Forests	4,600	4,021
X	Kamthana (P.W.D.)	57,713	47,376
XI	Medical Department	10,243	9,193
XII	Education	10,535	9,987
XIII	Post Offices	600	582
XIV	Jamdar Khana	10,275	9,762
XV	Workshops	1,671	1,354
XVI	Army	87,405	82,120
XVII	Stables	44,460	43,097
XVIII	Shikargah	7,630	8,125
XIX	Bhandar	1,071	1,049
XX	Rewards	500	620
XXI	Charity	21,337	20,635
XXII	Vikalat at Jaipur	1,020	1,033
XXIII	Pensioners	8,200	7,752
XXIV	Guests	1,500	4,270
XXV	Miscellaneous	7,200	6,916
XXVI	Refunds	1,500	1,145
	Total Normal	4,87,232	4,62,125
	ABNORMAL.		
XXVII	Deposits	7,000	6,179
XXVIII	Debt accounts and Advances		
	1. Loan—		
	(a) Government Loan	1,00,000	1,10,000
	(b) Interest due on Loans	27,000	27,916
	Total (1) Loan	1,27,000	1,37,916
	2. Advances—		
	(a) Taccavi... ..	25,000	12,724
	(b) Other Advances	45,000	59,080
	Total (2) Advances	70,000	71,804
	Total XXVIII, Debt Account and Advances	1,97,000	2,09,720
XXIX	Accidental Expenses	6,000	26,320
	Total Abnormal	2,10,000	2,42,219
	Total Normal and Abnormal	6,97,232	7,04,344
	Closing Balance	37,688	90,386
	GRAND TOTAL	7,34,920	7,94,730

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of Medical Aid afforded in the Karauli State during the year ending the 31st August 1917.

DISPENSARY.	No. of Patients Treated.		Results of In-door Patients.				Daily Average.	Surgical Operations.	Expenditure.	REMARKS.
	Out-door.	In-door.	Cured.	Relieved or discharged.	Died.	Remaining.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Sadar Dispensary	22,534	58	35	13	4	6	192.90	805	4,018 5 4	
Jail	697	25	24	...	..	1	8.97	4	...	
Machilpur	6,061	1	1	...	...	...	52.80	245	814 15 0	
Mandrail	4,386	9	7	2	...	...	33.49	41	987 5 2	
Sapobra	6,102	16	9	7	...	...	70.04	260	1,231 5 10	
Total	39,780	109	76	22	4	7	358.20	1,355	7,051 15 4	
Vaccination Department...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	735 15 10	
GRAND TOTAL	39,780	109	76	22	4	7	358.20	1,355	7,787 15 2	

APPENDIX XXIV.

Statement of Vital Statistics of the Karauli State for the year ending 31st August 1917.

NAME.	Population	BIRTHS.		Increase.	Decrease.	DEATHS.		Increase.	Decrease.	RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.				REMARKS.
		Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.			Births.		Deaths.		
										Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Karauli Town ...	19,803	878	926	48	...	576	678	102	...	44.34	46.76	29.09	34.24	
Mofussil ..	1,26,784	1,583	1,289	..	294	1,007	1,579	572	...	12.49	10.17	7.94	12.48	
Total ...	1,46,587	2,461	2,215	48	294	1,583	2,257	674	...	16.79	15.11	10.80	15.40	

APPENDIX XXV.

Statement as to the Schools Maintained by the Kurath State during the year ending 31st August 1917.

No. of Schools.		Description of Schools.	No. of Pupils on Roll on 31st August.		Daily Average Attendance.		Expenditure.			Remarks.
Past year.	Present year.		Past year (1916).	Present year (1917).	Past year.	Present year.	High School.	Secondary.	Primary.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	1	High School ...	220	230	142.43	161.18	Rs. A. P. 6,046 8 0	Rs. A. P.	Rs. P. A.	
8	8	Branch Schools ...	307	301	214.40	200.01	.....	.....	1,536 2 6	
1	1	Girls' School ...	14	17	10.51	9.59	.....	.....	121 14 0	
10	10	Total ...	541	548	367.34	370.78	6,046 8 0	.....	1,658 0 6	

